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...IGINAL POETRY.

TO A FRIEND.

WRITTEN AT SEA.

...ngers o'er express
...ion's warmest zeal—
...ld a parent guess
...w he that parents feel,
...w away from all that move
...ends to love!

...ing anxious eye,
...ul disorder'd mien;
...w watch the low'ring sky,
...ear to be seen
...e partner's kiss to share,
...ks his care!

...ts watch the surge,
...ar'd thy well known song;
...ar sigh, and sighing urge
...wind that blow along
...ving vessel to the spot—
...d'er forgot.

...pon the strand,
...most of delay,
...m, thy children stand,
...d dost their tears away,
...ers as they home retire,
...d their sire.

...st heave that sigh,
...should your courage freeze;
...are smiling in the sky,
...beckon on the breeze;
...mise's but withheld awhile,
...a brighter, sweeter smile.

W. F. MARVIN.

A CHARACTER.

...ge's path from early youth,
...d with bright religion's truth;
...ar, varied, rich and rare,
...le person graceful, fair;
...e, a presence, artless soul,
...feelings could control?—
...Happy had it been,
...they base, worthless, mean;
...ch paltry, vicious joy,
...ost gall, disgust and cloy;
...and glorious aim,
...the way that leads to fame,
...l be seen. Happy too,
...ed in pursuit,
...if adora and bless mankind,
...had stored his youthful mind;
...ful scene he ran,
...ded bright as it began.
...change in him was wrought;
...virtue he was taught,
...was pure and undefiled,
...unbearable and mild,
...profligate and gay,
...he led astray,
...ddy maze
...ght of his days,
...ven's gaudy shrine he bow'd,
...d with the young and thoughtless crowd.

...ld dyke she held her cup,
...thirst he drank it up:
...ed his sure and speedy haze—
...paramour now, in vain
...piece of mind again.
...upon the earth—
...ful, social mirth;
...g a his woes to share—
...to save him from despair.

CARLOS.

LATE JUDGE FRANKS.

...e of an individual more deeply felt,
...his death has made in society a
...ever can mend. With all the ac-
...d a perfect gentleman, Judge Franks
...which are rarely seen combined in
...He was his *forte*—he published many
...by Alexander a fictitious name. Mr.
...a dinner in New York, said that he
...pen of the Judge for the greater
...to America." His powers of mimic
...was great—and he differed from
...ver being witty at the expense of the
...present. He was a man kind to a
...al, and in affectionate and indulgent
...
...the faculty of making all around him
...happy—at times, he was subject to
...fixed melancholy, which his pride
...to conceal—I have seen him moved
...ng of "Home, sweet home!"
...ipate for once by embarking in the coal
...he was on a visit to his mines when
...by his old complaint, the gout, which
...
...ensive to his death, a separation took
...himself and lady. This blow to his do-
...was caused by circumstances very a-
...which existed a dissension between Lord
...Three days after the death of the
...ranks to her, Mrs. Franks breathed her
...and has joined her husband in another
...where there will be no one to pass-
...where her virtues will shine in their

...ut of a book, which the Judge was
...when he died, were found the follow-

TO ——.

...ensiveness sits on my brow—
...ishment of the merry and gay—
...ple, so sudden'd am now—
...broke my heart, while I'm waiting
...
...for wealthy and great,
...poverty's grasp I am held,
...to me kindred await,
...and when my death bell is toll'd.
...
...the pageants of life,
...heart wealth does not relieve,
...retreat from bustle and strife,
...more than a palace can give.
...
...nature's love I've not known
...and a fruitless year;
...misfortune should be mine alone,
...not a neighbor a tear.
...
...with revels, and quaff with the rest,
...a letter of trouble and care,
...kiss the pangs of my breast,
...my heart breaking despair.
...
...this song would afford me delight,
...and with inspiring glee,
...and laugh, embellished the night
...dreams were then welcome to me.
...
...happy, now bears sorrow's stamp,
...emotions of peace 'tis now dead;
...harp has long become damp,
...illusions of hope too are fled.
...
...and when my Sarah's loved breast,
...with my ardour success;
...a mortals, that I was most blest,
...that I should e'er lose my fair.
...
...and hies have now fled from my sight,
...whither too vanished away;
...my mind in the dark robes of night,
...they bears now its rankling sway.
...
...and will constant remain,
...taught me the terror of love;
...stormed heart I ne'er hope to regain,
...and anxiety ne'er will I prove.
...
...filled with the weight of my woes,
...directed my sweet babes and wife,
...drop a tear on the verdure which grows
...a victim to love for a wife.
...
...fate low in prosperity's stream,
...and rest has fled for from my door,
...absence of pity's soft beam,
...and a wife whom I dying adore.

EDUCATION.

...ation is to children entered
...to have the mind filled with
...ge, and perfectly unlike
...ers to have a perfect skill,
...ers to right and justice with
...and for no cause
...restrained by the laws.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, NEW-YORK.

WITH A VIEW FROM THE PARK.

This large and magnificent temple which has recently been materially altered and enlarged in the interior, is situated on the east side of Varick street, in the fifth ward of the city of New-York, and in front of that spacious and ornamental plot of ground known by the name of Hudson square, which is bounded by Varick, Laight, Hudson, and Beach streets, and contains about one hundred and seventy-six thousand square feet, and was granted by the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, to the proprietors of the lots on the streets facing on the square, and their heirs for ever. The building was erected under the direction of the rector, church-wardens, and vestrymen of Trinity church, and at the expense of that corporation, and is a chapel of said church. Including its recent improvements, the cost has been upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The corner-stone of this building was laid on the eighth day of September, in the year 1803, by the bishop of the diocese, the Right Reverend Benjamin Moor, D. D., and consecrated to the service of Almighty God on the sixth day of January, in the year 1807, by the same venerable and revered prelate. It is of the Corinthian order, built of stone, having four columns,* three feet four inches each in diameter, embracing sixty-four feet eight inches of the front; the columns rise from a basement of four feet eleven inches in height, supporting an enriched entablature, crowned by an appropriate balustrade, extending along the sides of the building one hundred and thirty-two feet nine inches by seventy-two feet eight inches, including the body and portico that projects from the front. The vertical angle of the pediment is about one hundred and thirty-five degrees, forming a line—only interrupted by the base of the steeple—from the east ascent from the street to the portico is by a flight of eight steps in front and at the ends, to a platform twenty-one feet nine inches wide.—There are three entrances; the centre door opens into a large octagon vestibule, with folding doors to the body of the church; above which springs the lofty spire, forming an elevation equally striking and beautiful; from the ground it is two hundred and fourteen feet six inches in height, composed of the tonic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, with appropriate vases on the entablature over each column.—The steeple is neatly finished with a copper ball, whose diameters are thirty by thirty-three inches, iron ornaments, and vane richly gilt.—The proportions are considered correct, and the appearance is perfectly light and elegant. At the east end of the church there has recently been erected a building corresponding, two stories in height, sufficiently large for the purposes of a vestry-room, and accommodations for the instruction of the Sunday scholars attached to the church. In the cellar beneath is now erected a furnace, lined with fire-brick; being simply erected within an air-chamber, through which the external air passes, and becomes heated by the furnace; it then passes through flues to the church, which, together with two large stoves at the west end, amply warm it. The ground floor of the church has two double and two single ranges of pews, separated by a centre aisle, two side aisles, and a cross aisle at each end, paved with marble, and extending the whole depth of the church, terminating by a platform passing around the chancel, which is of a serpentine form, and elevated three steps; behind and above which are the reading-desk and pulpit. The desk is of the Corinthian order, having a frieze and cornice, supported by four fluted pilasters, with sunken panels intervening, and is entered by a door at the north side. The pulpit rests upon a base, uniting with the [illegible] the church; the front and angles are circular; the frieze and cornice are supported by six fluted columns, surmounted by acroteria. The doorway, at the back of the pulpit, is a carved and richly ornamented screen. At each side of the pulpit is a three-quarter column and pilaster, with a full entablature, forming two recesses, and a centre circular-headed space, in which is a niche, intended for some appropriate emblem. By a projection of the wall, an arch is formed over the whole. On this surface, on each side, are two lofty fluted pilasters with their entablatures, the termination of the lofty ceiling resting on the one, and on the other an architrave, in form of an arch, with its members enriched, the key-stone of which forms an ornamental shield, supported at the sides by two cherubs, and having on the centre surface I. H. S.: the whole is crowned by a mitre. On each side of the church—constituting the principal feature—are ranges of five fluted columns, and corresponding pilasters at each end against the walls, with their full entablatures, upon which rests the beautifully arched and highly orna- [illegible] brackets or trusses, with architrave, freize, and cornice, against the side walls, and between the windows, which are seven in number on each side, having green venetian blinds on the south. The front pews in the galleries are mostly square, with slips behind and against the walls. A number of seats are elevated for the accommodation of the Sunday scholars, on each side of the spacious organ occupying the centre of the west end gallery, which is allowed to be a superior instrument. The entrance to the galleries is by two flights of stairs from the side-doors of the portico. The capitals and carvings altogether of the exterior, as well as interior, are of exquisite workmanship, and the whole maintains that simple elegance which is agreeable to the eye, and consistent with true taste.—It is considered to be inferior to no building in the United States, either in elegance of workmanship or durability of materials. At the east end there are stone steps and iron gates leading to York street, and an ornamental iron railing in front encloses the portico. On each side of the church is a space of fifty-foot feet; adjoining to which on the north is the rector's—Bishop Hobart's—residence; and on the south side is a handsome range of buildings, which adds much to the appearance of the whole.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

* These columns are considered by persons of taste as excellent in workmanship and materials; their proportions correspond to the order, and may be said to be equal to any in the United States. They are plain, not fluted.

ORIGINAL AMERICAN COIN.

Some time ago, we published several fac similes of coins which we supposed to be the first struck in this country. We have subsequently been informed that the first coin was a penny, only three of which were formed previously to the die's being destroyed.—One of these has been deposited in Peale's Museum; another was transmitted to the President, George Washington; the third came into the possession of a gentleman of Camden, N. J. From the latter is copied the engraving, which will be found above. The coin is without date, but is supposed to have been made shortly after the Declaration of Independence. The engravings present the two faces of the coin; around the edges are the words, "AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS."

PLEASURES OF HOPE.

There is no feeling calculated to impart such agreeable emotions in the human Breast as that caused by Hope; it buoys the soul with all the glittering charms of pleasing expectation, and lulls the keen sensations of the heart ere they weigh deep upon the mind.

The expiring Christian, as he lays upon the couch of pain, is soothed amidst his sufferings with the pleasing expectation of forgiveness at the tribunal of his God. And the fond, indulgent parent, when she looks upon the bud of her affections, nipt in the tender bloom, drops a tear in anguish upon the relics of her departed innocent—imprints upon her cold marble features the last parting kiss—and with prayers to heaven lives with the pleasing thought of Hope.

It is singular that the same maxim should have been adopted by three distinguished commanders: Turenne, Buonaparte, and Nelson, each of whom is recorded to have said, "He had done nothing, so long as any thing remained to be done."

COMMUNICATED.

AN INDIAN'S SPEECH,

In answer to a Sermon preached by a Swedish Missionary at Canasoge, A. D. 1710.

In or about the year of our Lord 1710, a Swedish missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty held at Canastoge, in which sermon he set forth original sin, the necessity of a mediator, and endeavored, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian religion. After he had ended his discourse, one of the Indian Chiefs made a speech in reply to the sermon; the discourse on both sides was made known by interpreters. The missionary, upon his return to Sweden, published his sermon and the Indian's answer; having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the University of Upsal, and desired them to furnish him with arguments to confute such strong reasonings of the Indian. The Indian's speech translated from the Latin, is as followeth:—

"Since the subject of his errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that relig on he would have us to abandon. Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, (as we are,) that those who act well in this life will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtues. And, on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter, as were proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of.—This has been constantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth through every successive generation of our ancestors; it could not then have taken its rise from fable, for human fictions, however artfully and plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long amongst people where free enquiry is allowed, which never was denied by our ancestors, who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself.

Therefore, we think it evident that our notions of future rewards and punishments were either revealed from Heaven immediately to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the creator of all things. Whatever method might have been, whereby God has been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, it is in our sense, a divine revelation. Now we desire to propose to him some questions. Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in their pursuits of virtue hoping thereby to merit eternal happiness, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavoring, with the greatest circumspection, to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If that be his sentiments, it is surely as impious as it is bold and daring. In the next place, we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the revelation, if he admits of no other, than what is contained in his written book; the contrary is evident from what has been shown before. But if he says: God has revealed himself to us, but not sufficiently for our salvation, then we ask, to what purpose should he have revealed himself to us in any wise? It is clear, that a revelation insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we be without revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end that we ought to arrive at without offering to us the way to arrive at that end. But supposing our understanding to be so far illuminated, as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this missionary therefore conclude that we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us for not doing those things, which he himself acknowledgeth were impossible by us to be done? It is our opinion, that every man is possessed with sufficient knowledge for his own salvation. The Almighty, for any thing we know, may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner; some say they have the will of God in writing, be it so; their revelation has no advantage above ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save, or the end of revelation would be frustrated; besides if they be both true, they must be the same in substance, and the difference can only lay in the modes of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in this written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but those written commands could only be assigned for those who have the [illegible] they cannot possibly regard us. Had necessary for our [illegible] as much knowledge necessary for our welfare, as much knowledge necessary not so long defer the communication of it to us.—And to say in a matter so necessary he could not at one and the same time reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing else than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book or the assistance of any bookish man whatever. We shall in the next place consider the arguments which arise from the consideration of Providence.

If we be the work of God, (which we presume will not be denied,) it follows from thence that we are under the care and protection of God, for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent, and then to damn them eternally without ever opening to them a door to salva- [illegible] much more noble, and we think that those who teach otherwise, do little less than blaspheme. Again, it is through the care and goodness of the Almighty, that, from the beginning of time throughout many generations to this day our name has been preserved unblotted out by our enemies and unreduced to nothing. By the same care we now enjoy our lives, and are furnished with the necessary means of preserving these lives. But all these things compared, without salvation, are trifling. Therefore, since God has been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it would be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance; admit he has forsaken us, yet it could not be without a just cause.

Let us suppose that some heinous crimes were committed by some of our ancestors, like to that we are told of another race of people; in such a case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in the guilt; those who think otherwise, must [illegible]

Once more, are the Christians more virtuous? or rather, are they not more vicious than we are? if so how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? does he daily confer his favors without reason and with as much partiality?

In a word, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than we are, and we judge from their doctrine by the badness of their lives."

Impressium Parthenopolit per Molineum Agrippam. Anno. MDCCLXXXI.

FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

TOWNSHEND'S DIANA.—Who has not heard of John Townshend—the eccentric but really excellent chief officer of Bow-street? A volume would not contain the good things which are told of him. We give a few scraps from his reminiscences. John was once swaggering through St. James's park with his belly full of wine, and a bottle full of it in each coat pocket. In this state he met the Duke of Clarence. "Well, Townshend," says his Royal Highness, "where have you been?" "To dine with your royal brother of York, may it please your Royal Highness, and a famous dinner and an excellent glass of wine did his Royal Highness give me." "I have as good at home, Townshend," said the Duke, who enjoyed the sport of a *tete-a-tete* with the chief officer of bow-street; "come and see me, and I will give you as good a glass as York can give you." "That may be, Sir," said John, "but your royal Brother of York went further; when I told him that Mrs. Townshend would like one glass of his wine, he rang for his butler, and desired him to give me two bottles for my wife, and here they are," drawing them from his pocket. "Get along, Jack," said the good-natured Duke, "it won't do; come and swill your —— with some if you please, but the devil a drop do you carry away in your pocket." A person of high rank, who had a pretty but frail wife, said to Townshend one night at the opera, "Townshend, I have suspicions of my lady, watch and see who goes home with her." "Why, my lord," says Townshend, "would that be quite right. Suppose, after agreeing to watch my lady, she should come to me and say, 'Townshend, watch my husband;' why, then, my lord, you know I must tell her who your lordship goes home with, and that wouldn't be convenient to your lordship." When Halcomb and his crew went to besiege the King at Windsor, Townshend was there officially. "How have you arranged your forces?" said a friend to him. "Why, Sir, I have placed Birnie at that gate, and Sayers at the other, and I watch the royal entrance." When the Emperor of Russia was in England, Townshend was in attendance for one of the Gala days. Alexander saw, with surprise and satisfaction, the assertions of the chief of Bow-street. At length John espies an officer of the Guards intruding on a spot sacred to the civil authorities. He took him by the arm and removed him. The Emperor could hold no longer, but full of admiration, he turned to Lord C——, and said, "Who is that great officer of state? Pray introduce me to him, in order that I may pay my respects to so important a personage." There is one story which we will venture to give, although it tells more in favour of our friend John's sagacity than of his delicacy of expression. The late Sir Archibald Macdonald, for many years Chief Baron of the Exchequer, once observed to him that the Millbank Penitentiary was an admirable institution, excellently calculated for the reformation of precocious depravity. "Ah! Sir," was the reply, with John's usual *knowing* shake of the head—"Ah! Sir,"—no matter—suffice it to say, that his answer implied that the smallest possible *animalcule* eventually increase into the "beast most familiar to man."

AMUSING EXPERIMENT AT THE INFANT SCHOOL.—Having heard that a fresh band of little barbarians were to be admitted into the ranks of the Infant School at the Vennel, we went there on Monday to have opportunity of comparing the wild fowl with the tame, and witnessing the magical influence by which Mr. Wilderspin brings order out of confusion. We found the hall crowded with the little candidates and their parents. As sixty-four infants were admitted, our readers may imagine the scene that ensued when the mothers were requested to withdraw as a necessary step to the commencement of their children's education. We were deafened by the sounds of inconsolable woe from every part of the gallery; and diverted with the consonance of the large admixture of infant *civilization* with which it was also stocked. No more sooner thought of leaving the gallery, but the whole *sixty-four* sat and roared in their respective places, refusing to be comforted! Mr. Wilderspin's voice was just heard when he called out, "Now for our experiment! I have never seen it fail yet!" By *visible* signal, for hearing was impossible, the whole of the *ancients* sprang to their feet, and gave several well measured rounds of clapping of hands. A pause ensued, and the believers were reduced to three, while the mouths and eyes of all the rest opened, and remained for what should next befall. A song was sung and time beat, and one voice only was heard weeping: the tears were evidently disappearing from all the other cheeks, for

"The tear on childhood's cheek that flows,
And wins the heart, soon passes away."

Again, smithwork was to be done, ropes pulled, wood sawed, hands up, behind, before, fingers twittered, and we marked many of the *moderns* attempting to join. The *whole* could now rise up, and sit down by tinkle of bell, and their consciousness of power so delighted the new comers, that most of the faces had relaxed into a smile. Mr. Wilderspin then said, "Now, I shall have no more trouble with the new children; imitation and their trained playfellows will do the rest." On this assurance we came away, just as one unhappy wight softened again, and was by us "left crying." The total number now is 260. We are glad to hear that the subscriptions are prospering, and no wonder, considering the sensation. We have also heard that Leith and Portobello are each contemplating the establishment of an Infant School.—*Scotsman.*

THE LITERARY DEBUT.—It was in the month of May, 1783, that my work issued from a printing press at Southampton. That the immediate wants of the public might be supplied, I had ordered an impression of *one thousand copies* to be struck off, and requested the printer to keep the *matter standing* (every author will understand the phrase), to furnish, with greater celerity, and at less expense, that *second* edition which I had no doubt would be required in the course of a fortnight from the appearance of the first.—A large hamper of copies, as speedily as they could be boarded, was sent to a worthy little bookseller at Lymington, the literary caterer for the town, who had already received strict injunctions to notify, in every possible manner, the sale, on a specific day, of "Warner's Companion in a Tour," &c. Burning with curiosity as to the impression made on the public mind of the Lymingtonians by my work, and the success of its sale, I dropped, as if by accident, into Mr. Jones's shop, on the *third* day of its exposure on the counter, (for no longer could I *contain*,) when a dialogue, much to the following effect, took place between the writer and the vender of the book:—*Author*...Good morrow, Mr. Jones. Delightful weather this. A glorious May. Quite genuine for a little tour.—*Bookseller*...Yes, Sir; ...Sorry to hear it, Mr. Jones. However, you mustn't be disheartened: when you get the *spring publications* from town, your shop will be crowded like a bee-hive. By-the-by, has the printer sent you a *few* copies of my little work?—*Bookseller*...Yes, Sir, a hamper full of them: 250 in boards. The carriage came to 4s. 3d.—*Author*...*Only* 250, Mr. Jones! Will they be *sufficient* for a *present* supply?—*Bookseller*...*Quite* enough! Sir, (with a true sardonic grin.)—*Author*...Allow me then to ask you how many you have *already* sold?—*Bookseller*...*Two, Sir.*—*Author*...Two! eh! two *hundred*! I presume you mean.—*Bookseller*...No, Sir, two! one, two, man and wife, Sir. The curate, good man, was my *handsel*; and Mr. Gripe, the apothecary, purchased the second copy, out of *respect*, (as he said,) for the *family*!—*Warner's "Literary Recollections."*

EARLY PRINTING.—In general in the very early printed books the name of the printer, the date, and the place of printing, are either wholly omitted, or placed at the end of the book, with some quaint ejaculation or prayer. The pages have no running title, nor numbers, nor catchword, nor signature letters to mark the order of the sheets. The character was uniformly gothic, till 1467, when the Roman type was first introduced. There were no capitals to begin sentences; the only points used were the colon and the full stop; and in almost every sentence there were abbreviations or contractions. Many of the early printers had peculiar marks or vignettes, which they sometimes placed on the title-page, and sometimes at the end of the books printed by them; and most of them, also, made use of monograms and cyphers, compounded of the initial or other letters of their names.

The first book of any considerable magnitude printed with moveable type, was the celebrated Bible printed at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. It is printed in large, but handsome Gothic characters, to resemble manuscript, having two columns in the page, and consisting in the whole of 637 leaves, divided into two, three, or four volumes, according to the taste of the binder.

The *Psalter*, printed at Mentz, by Faust and Schoeffer, in 1457, is the first book which bears the printer's name, with the date and place of printing.

The Simplon, anciently called Mons Cæpionis, is one of the loftiest of the Italian Alps. The new military road was planned by Napoleon in 1801; it extends from Geneva to Milan, a distance of 47 3-4 posts and 245 miles, and it was finished in 1805, after three years' incessant labour, upwards of 30,000 men being constantly employed in the undertaking, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy. Monsieur Cerard had the direction of the road on the French side, and the Cavaliere Giovanni Fabbroni on the Italian side; on both of these gentlemen it confers immortal honour; its breadth is twenty-five Paris feet; the number of bridges thrown over chasms and rocks are upwards of forty, and the number of galleries and grottos cut out of solid masses of granite and solid gla- [illegible] ciers of ice, five. So gradual on both sides of the mountain are the ascents and descents of this wonderful road, that it is unnecessary to drag, the wheels even of heavy carriages.—*Boyd's Guide through Italy.*

RAIL ROADS.

The Pentewan rail road, constructed by the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, is one of the most curious things of its kind in England. It begins at St. Austell bridge, and goes on through St. Austell Moor, chiefly on an inclined plane, to its termination on Pentewan Pier. Considerable traffic is daily conveyed over the road, which is in itself of admirable construction; but what renders it extraordinary is this, that four wagons baked together, with about fifteen tons of china clay on them, are put in motion at the depot at St. Austell by two men gently impelling them; they then move forward, their speed gradually increasing, and when they arrive at the lime kiln lately erected, a distance of about two or three hundred yards, they proceed with the celerity of a mail coach. Sometimes twenty persons are seen riding on them at once. They continue thus to proceed for upwards of two miles, the man who has charge of them having to put his horse to the gallop in order to keep up with them. Having arrived at level ground, the speed of the extraordinary vehicles gradually diminishes, until they at length stop, when the conductor attaches his horse to the foremost carriage, and they are thus drawn to Pentewan wharf, where a greater quantity of china clay and china stone is shipped for Liverpool, Scotland, &c. than from any other port in England. By this means forty or fifty tons are often conveyed, by the occasional assistance of one horse, at the mean rate of ten miles an hour.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway is now so far completed, that the directors lately travelled from Liverpool to Manchester, as far as Oldfield-lane, at the entrance of Manchester. This is the first time the whole distance has been accomplished, and it was done in the most satisfactory manner. The directors travelled in two coaches, and were drawn by the Arrow locomotive engine; seven wagons laden with stone being drawn after them; the whole weight of and twenty one minutes, twenty minutes having been consumed in taking in two supplies of water, the distance [thirty miles,] was actually travelled in two hours and one minute. On their return they took no load in addition to the coaches, and the journey was performed in one hour and thirty four minutes; being at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour.—At Manchester, the directors held a board, and passed a resolution "expressing their strong sense of the great skill and unwearied energy displayed by their engineer, Mr. G. Stephenson, which has so far brought this great national work to a successful termination, and which promises to be followed by results so beneficial to the country at large, and to the proprietors of the concern."

SKETCHES OF RURAL CHARACTER AND SCENERY.

BY MARIA RUSSELL MITFORD.

Miss Mitford has favoured us with another volume, containing twenty-six of her very pretty little stories, besides an introductory letter, in which the death of her excellent mother, and the burial of 'Poor pretty May,' her greyhound, are recorded. The three preceding volumes of these "Village Sketches" are so well known, and so generally admired, that it is only necessary for us to tell our readers that the fourth is written in the same agreeable engaging style as those which have gone before. We can scarcely go astray in selecting an extract where all the stories are so natural and so well told, therefore we shall just take the first.

Paul Holton, a rich young yeoman, had visited the village of Hazleby in search of a farm and a wife, in both of which laudable objects he seemed very likely to succeed, until an unlucky cricket match, which was lost through his bad play, and Letty Dale, the tanner's pretty daughter, taunted him so much for letting the East-Woodhay eleven beat the Hazleby eleven, (for he did not score a single notch in either innings,) that he [illegible] took [illegible] and departed to-morrow morning, thought Letty to herself, as she tripped home to the pleasant house by the tan yard—but we must let Miss Mitford tell the rest of her tale in full for herself.

"The first tidings that Letty heard the next morning were, that Mr. Paul Holton had departed over night, having authorized his cousin to let his houses, and to decline the large farm, for which he was in treaty; the next intelligence informed her that he was settled in Sussex; and then his relation left Hazleby,—and poor Letty heard no more. Poor Letty! Even in a common parting for a common journey, she who stays behind is the object of pity; how much more so when he goes—goes never to return, and carries with him the fond affection, the treasured hopes, of a young unpractised heart,

'And gentle wishes long subdued—
Subdued and cherished long.'

Poor, poor Letty!

"Three years passed away, and brought much of change to our country maiden, and to her fortunes. Her father, the jolly tanner, a frank, thoughtless old man, as the cognomen would almost imply, one who did not think that there was such things as wickedness and ingratitude under the sun, became bound for a friend to a large amount; the friend proved a villain, and the jolly tanner was ruined. He and his daughter now lived in a small cottage near their former house; and at the point of time at which I have chosen to resume my story, the old man was endeavoring to persuade Letty, who had never attended a cricket match since the one she had so much cause to remember, to accompany him the next day (Whit-Tuesday) to see the Hazelby Eleven again encounter their ancient antagonists, the men of East-Woodhay.

"'Pray come, Letty,' said the fond father; 'I can't go without you; I have no pleasure any where without my Letty; and I want to see this match, for Isaac Hunt can't play on account of the death of his mother, and they tell me that the East-Woodhay men have consented to our taking in another mate who practises the new Sussex bowling—I want to see the new-fangled mode. Do come, Letty!' And, with a smothered sigh at the mention of Sussex, Letty consented.

"Now old John Dale was not quite ingenuous with his pretty daughter. He did not tell her what he very well knew himself, that the bowler in question was no other than their sometime friend, Paul Holton, whom the business of letting his houses, or some other cause, not, perhaps, clearly defined even to himself, had brought to Hazleby on the eve of the match, and whose new method of bowling, in spite of his former mischances, the Hazelby Eleven were willing to try; the more so as they suspected, what, indeed, actually occurred, that the East-Woodhayites, who would have resisted the innovation of the Sussex system of delivering the ball in the hands

of any one else, would have no objection to let Paul Holton, whose bad playing was a standing joke amongst them, do his best or his worst in any way.

"Not a word of this did John Dale say to Letty; so that she was quite taken by surprise, when, having placed her father, now very infirm, in a comfortable chair, she sat down by his side by a little hillock of turf, and saw her recreant lover standing amongst a group of cricketers very near, and evidently gazing on her—just as he used to gaze three years before.

"Perhaps Letty never looked so pretty in her life as at that moment. She was simply dress, as became her fallen fortunes. Her complexion was still coloured, like the apple-blossom, with vivid red and white, but there was more of sensibility, more of the heart in its quivering mutability, its alteration of paleness and blushes; the blue eyes were still as bright, but they were oftener cast down; the smile was as splendid, but far more rare; the girlish gaiety was gone, but it was replaced by womanly sweetness,—sweetness and modesty formed now the chief expression of that lovely face, lovelier, far lovelier, than ever. So apparently thought Paul Holton, for he gazed and gazed with his whole soul in his eyes, in complete oblivion of cricket and cricketer, and the whole world. At last he recollected himself, blushed and bowed, and advanced a few steps, as if to address her; but timid and irresolute, he turned away without speaking, joined the party who had assembled round the wickets, the umpires called 'Play!' and the game began.

"East-Woodhay gained the toss and went in, and all eyes were fixed on the Sussex bowler.—The ball was placed in his hands, and instantly the wicket was down, and the striker out,—no other than Tom Taylor, the boast of the parish, and the best batsman in the county. 'Accident, mere accident' of course, cried East-Wood-hay; but another, and another followed: few could stand against the fatal bowling, and none could get notches. A panic seized the whole side.—And then, as losers will, they began to exclaim against the system, called it a toss, a throw, a trick; any thing but bowling; any thing but cricket; railed at it as destroying the grace of the attitude, and the balance of the game; protested against being considered as beaten by such jugglery, and finally appealed to the umpires as to the fairness of the play. The umpires, men of conscience, and old cricketers, hummed and hawed, and see-sawed; quoted contending precedents, and jostling authorities; looked grave and wise, whilst even their little sticks of office seemed vibrating in puzzled importance. Never were judges more sorely perplexed. At last they did as the sages of the bench often do in such cases—reserve the point of law, and desired them to 'play out the play.' Accordingly the match was resumed; only twenty-seven notches being gained by the East-Woodhayites in their four innings, and then entirely

"During the quarter of an hour's pause which the laws allow, the victorious man of Sussex went up to John Dale, who had watched him with a strange mixture of feeling, delighted to hear the stumps rattle, and to see opponent after opponent throw down his bat and walk off, and yet much annoyed at the new method by which the object was achieved. "We should not have called this cricket in my day,' said he, 'and yet it knocks down the wickets gloriously, too.' Letty on her part had watched the game with unmingled interest and admiration. 'He know how much I liked to see a good cricketer,' thought she; yet still, when that identical good cricketer approached, she was so sad with such a fit of shyness—call it modesty—that she left her seat and joined a group of young women at some distance.

"Paul looked earnestly after her, but remained standing by her father, inquiring with affectionate interest after his health, and talking over the game and the bowling. At length he said, 'I hope that I have not driven away Miss Letitia.'

"'Call her Letty, Mr. Holton,' interrupted the old man, 'plain Letty. We are poor folks now, and have no right to any other title than our own proper names, old John Dale and his daughter Letty. A good daughter she has been to me,' continued the fond father; 'for when debts and losses took all that we had—for we paid to the uttermost farthing, Mr. Paul Holton, we owe no man a shilling'—when all my earnings and savings were gone, and the house over our head—the house I was born in, the house she was born in—I loved it the better for that!—taken away from us, then she gave up the few hundreds she was entitled to in right of her blessed mother, to purchase an annuity for the old man whose trust in a villain had brought her to want.'

"'God bless her!' interrupted Paul Holton.

"'Ay, and God will bless her,' returned the old man, solemnly—'God will bless the dutiful, generous heart!' again ejaculated Paul; 'and I was away and knew nothing of this.'

"'I knew nothing of it myself until the deed was completed,' rejoined John Dale. 'She was just of age, and the annuity was purchased, and the money paid, before she told me: and a cruel kindness it was for her to strip herself for my sake; it almost broke my heart when I heard the story. But even that was nothing,' continued the good tanner warming with his subject, 'compared with her conduct since. If you could but see how she keeps the house, and how she waits upon me; her handiness, her cheerfulness, and all her pretty ways and contrivances to make me forget old times and old places. Poor thing! she must miss her neat parlour, and the flower-garden she was so fond of, as much as I do the tanyard and the great hall; but she never seems to think of them, and never has spoken a hasty word since our misfortunes, for all you know, poor thing! she used to be a little quick tempered!'

"'And I knew nothing of this,' repeated Paul Holton, as two or three of their best wickets being down, the Hazelby players summoned him to go in. 'I know nothing of all this.'

"Again all eyes were fixed on the Sussex cricketer, and at first he seemed likely to verify the prediction and confirm the hopes of the most malicious of his adversaries, by batting as badly as he had bowled well. He had not caught sight of the ball; his hits were weak, his defence insecure, and his mates began to tremble and his opponents to crow. Every bit seemed likely to be the last; he missed a leg ball of Ned Smith's; was all but caught out by Sam Newton; and East-Woodhay triumphed, and Hazelby sat quaking; when a sudden glimpse of Letty, watching him with manifest anxiety, recalled her companion's wandering thoughts.—Gathering himself up, he stood before the wicket another man; knocked the ball hither and thither, to the turnpike, the coppice, the pond; got three, four, five, at a hit; baffled the slow bowler James Smith, and the fast bowler Tom Taylor; got fifty five notches off his own bat; stood out all the rest of his side; and so handled the adverse party when they went in, that the match was won at a single innings, with six-and-thirty runs to spare.

"Whilst his mates were discussing their victory, Paul Holton again approached the father and daughter, and this time she did not run away: 'Letty, Letty, said he 'three years ago I lost the cricket-match, and you were angry, and I was a fool. But Letty, dear Letty, this match is won; and if you could but know how deeply I have repented, how earnestly I have longed for this day! The world has gone well with me, Letty, for these three long years. I have wanted nothing but the treasure which I myself threw away, and now, if you would but let your father be my father, and my home, your home! If you would but forgive me, Letty!'

"Letty's answer is not upon record: but it is certain that Paul Holton walked home from the cricket ground that evening with old John Dale hanging on one arm, and old John Dale's pretty daughter on the other; and that a month after the bells of Hazelby church were ringing merrily in honor of one of the fairest and luckiest matches that ever cricketer lost and won."

There is a great deal of similar pathos and natural description throughout the volume, which we gladly introduce to the favourable regards of our readers.

Evening Post.

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Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

POLICE OFFICE,
August, 17, 1830.

Mr. Barney Devilling complained of a family called White, who resided in the upper part of the same house, situated in the lower part of South street, occupied by Mr. D. and his lady. One of the Whites was a disciple of Apollo, i. e. a musician, vulgarly called a fiddler; this professor of the fine arts, with a diabolical intent to frighten Mr. Devilling, stripped himself naked and jumped into Mr. D.'s apartment. Mr. Devilling was astounded at this apparition and his lady fainted; from hence we infer a want of classical taste, for Apollo and is paramours are represented as in a state of nudity or nearly so.

This same White, the fiddler, according to Mrs. Devilling's statement, told her that her husband was no man. Mrs. Devilling, who knew better, flatly contradicted this assertion and a quarrel ensued. The Recorder advised the Whites to leave Devilling alone, and as Mr. Devilling could not easily alter his name, he advised him to alter his nature, and as the black spirits and white were haunting the same house, he requested them not to mingle any more than they could possibly help. All parties were obliged to give security for their future good behaviour, and then dismissed.

The watchmen, last Monday brought seventeen men before the Recorder, who sat for the [illegible] in their drink. One only preferred twenty four hours imprisonment to the payment of a dollar and a half; of the other three, two were respectable looking Frenchmen, who had been fighting in the street; the third seemed to be a decent man, and had broken a neighbour's head for accusing him of keeping a disorderly house.

CHILDS' LITHOGRAPHY.

We paid a visit yesterday morning to the engraving and lithographic establishment of Mr. Childs—a place stored with treasures of the arts, and where, like the funds of charity, the more one takes from the place, the more may be found—patronage naturally increases product. The excellence of Mr. Child's *burin* is known and applauded—and the beauty and fidelity of pictures and likenesses that have been produced by his teeming lithographic press, have delighted and astonished the public. Specimens of the great proficiency of his pupils are submitted to examination, and deserve the highest applause. We have once referred to a growing custom among our citizens of submitting to Mr. Childs a likeness, from which he will make a faithful lithographic copy; 100 of which reduced to any desired size, may be furnished for about $40.—A pleasing mode of gratifying distant friends, or of multiplying memorials of the departed. Mr. Childs has in hand some rich specimens of his art, that will soon be before the public.—*U. S. Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

The attention of the public cannot be too much called to the excellent remedy for *Bowel Complaint* and *Cholera Morbus*, sold by Mr. BAKER, druggist, No 5 North 5th street. Numerous deaths will occur from those complaints, which will prevail till November. It is probable these might all be prevented by the use of the medicine. A gentleman lately called at Mr. B's to purchase a second bottle, who had cured six persons in his family and neighbourhood by a former bottle. Said he, "I would not be without the medicine for one hundred dollars."

A respectable merchant of the city took a bottle with him to Long Branch; he there went on a water excursion, [illegible] the medicine was given them, and they were all cured in about an hour. Enough of the bottle remained to cure a boy in the neighbourhood who had been ten days ill of Diarrhœa.

A stranger, who arrived in this city in a vessel, was found vomiting in the street, with a violent Cholera Morbus, by a humane person, who directed him to Mr. Baker. He took the medicine in the shop, and was cured in less than an hour. He called next morning to express his conviction that he would not have recovered without the medicine, and to purchase six bottles for himself and friends.

As people are often attacked in the night, or in places where relief cannot be had, every family, and particularly every traveller, would find it advantageous to be supplied with a bottle. The price is only 25 cents.

G * * *

MEMORANDA.—The law prohibiting the circulation, in New York, of bills lower than the denomination of $5, except such as are issued by banks in the state, goes into operation on the 1st of September.

On and after the first of Jan. 1831, the duty on coffee will be 2 cts. per pound, instead of 5 cts. as at present. On and after 1st Jan. 1832, it will be only 1 cent.

No reduction takes place in the duties on Tea till the 1st Jan. 1832. The rate is then reduced, on an average, full one half.

On and after the 1st of Jan. next, the duty on Cocoa is reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent.

Tea, coffee, or Cocoa, by being put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, and remaining there until there is a reduction of duties, will be subject to no higher rate of duties, than if imported after the reduction had actually taken place.

On and after the 1st of Jan. next, the duty on imported salt will be 15 cts. per bushel, instead of 20 cts. until the 1st. of Jan. 1832, when it will be further reduced to 10 cents.

On and after the 1st October next, the duty on molasses will be 5 cents per gallon, instead of 10 cents, and a drawback of 4 cents per gallon will be allowed on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

At the Adelphi hotel, in this city, on Thursday night, a gentleman was robbed of a draft on the Merchants Bank for $200, drawn by W. Nekervis, cashier of one of the banks in Richmond, Va. and of $65 in bills of the U. S. Bank. The robber is ascertained to be a man who had been lodging a few days at the hotel. He presented the draft about seven o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. Sylvester, in Broadway, with a request that he would cash it, stating that urgent business unexpectedly called him to Albany. Mr. Sylvester, having often seen him in his office, and being satisfied with the genuineness of the draft, gave him the money without suspicion. The money and draft were taken from a wallet in the pantaloons pocket of the gentleman while he was asleep; but the wallet and other papers in it were left behind.

According to the Annual Report of the New York (city) Temperance Society, that association has published and circulated, within the short period since its formation in 1829, addressed to the physicians, dealers in ardent spirits, and to the public, sixty thousand tracts, &c. on the subject in which they are devoted. The use of ardent spirits at public tables in the hotels and boarding houses, it is stated has been reduced almost to nothing; and "on steam boats the change has been astonishingly great." At several public festivals no ardent spirits have been used. Among no class has the progress of reformation been more marked or more benign in its effects than among seamen. The experience of a ship's crew on a Canton voyage has proved the benefits of sailing without drinking spirits—it is intended, next year, to publish a list of the vessels in which the practice is dispensed with. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent without it. A Temperance Society of Governor's Island includes nearly all the United States' soldiers at that post.

In 1827 above two millions of gallons of distilled spirits were imported into New York; in 1828 nearly three millions; and in 1829 only 1,695,968 gallons. After a statement of the exports in the same years the Report says—From this it appears, that the last year the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market for domestic consumption has been 1,471,718 gallons, being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. Of domestic spirit it has been about two millions of gallons.

The editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER has been informed that the master of a vessel, bound from ENGLAND to this country, was applied to by the representatives of two different parishes to bring out their paupers as passengers. He observes:—"We have no idea that the Government of Great Britain have any agency in this project. We presume it is a concern of the parish officers; and the sole object undoubtedly is, to rid themselves of a serious burthen. But we think measures should be adopted by our government to ascertain the facts, and, if they should prove to be such as we have been led to suppose, they should be placed within the knowledge of the British government, that the proper course may be pursued for checking the evil. That it is an evil, and one of a serious character, cannot, in our opinion, be reasonably questioned. Every nation is bound, by the principles of law, as well as of humanity, to provide for the support of its own poor. An attempt to relieve themselves from this duty, by throwing it upon others, especially upon a foreign country, would be a gross act of injustice, as well as a breach of national kindness and hospitality. It is in this light that we view the subject, and on this ground we conclude it would be a proper subject of representation and remonstrance to the British government.

POTTSVILLE AND ITS VICINITY.—Pottsville, Centreville and Middleport, from which latter place it will proceed *tri-weekly* to Mauch Chunk. ISLINGTON is the name of a new town which has sprung up in the Phœnix Park tract, a mile and a half above Morrisville, and immediately on the banks of the West branch of the Schuylkill. The local advantages, says the Miners' Journal, for which the spot has been chosen, are the rich coal region in which it is located, second to none in the country—the rail road which passes down the branch, an unequalled timber country and a fine water power.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—The grain is now ripening very fast, and the greater part of it may be considered out of danger.

About 22,000 settlers have arrived this season, being 2,000 above the sum total of emigrants at this port last year; of these near 1,200 have arrived since last Saturday evening. The number of vessels arrived this season exceeds that of last year at the same period by 65. The difference in tonnage in favour of 1830, is little more than 5000 tons. A number of [illegible] at this port.

'THE POOR GENTLEMAN.'—A 'sprig of nobility tumbled into decay,' recently strolled a few weary days in a village not a thousand miles from this. At the end of a week or two, he having no ostensible business, was called on for his week's board. He coughed twice—hem'd thrice, and proposed to the landlord to take a draft on a house in New-York, and as an additional security, he would leave his trunk until the draft was honoured. After a lapse of some weeks, the key was applied to the lock of the trunk, when '*mirabile dictu!*' its contents consisted of one piece of filthy worn out linen, a parcel of mouldy bread and cheese, and a hock of venison, which was alive with sympathetic feelings for the misfortunes of its late proprietor. The trunk was last seen on its way to the Chesapeake Bay without a pilot, or oarsman.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.—In a neighbouring county, a man by the name of Simons stands [illegible] daughters of Samuel Rose.—*Elmira, N. Y. Republ.*

OLD PARTY NAMES.

We hope for the honor as well as the safety of our cause, that the rank weeds of political partizanship will be plucked up by the roots and destroyed. We have long since been convinced that while hatred for one party name, and unwarrantable fondness for another, are suffered to hold a place in our minds, we can never expect to draw the attention of our fellow citizens to a candid consideration of our main objects. A republican system of tuition for all the children of the state; a gradual but sure stop put to chartered monopolies, a lien law to ensure the wages of all operatives; and the abolition of the vexatious militia system, state lottery gambling, and an alteration in the mode of appointing magistrates. These objects we cannot expect to obtain so long as we are disposed to quarrel about mere names. It is not at all to be wondered at, that office holders and office hunters should use their influence to draw our minds off from those great objects to assist them in elevating them or their friends to office, under one or the other of the old party names. We again repeat, it is necessary that we should be continually on the watch.—*Mech. Free Press.*

LETTER FROM SARATOGA

We have a numerous class of gamblers, and other worthies of a similar kind, who are ever on the alert for the unwary and ignorant. A humorous incident, connected with one of these gentry, came under my notice the other day, and as our learned Dr. Ganderluch was the suffering party, its relation may interest you. The worthy disciple of Galen, among his other qualifications, prides himself upon his knowledge of 'horse-flesh.' I have learned he was a tolerable jockey in his younger days, and he now evinces his love for this favourite propensity, by keeping at all times a horse that is the 'crack' of the neighbouring country where he resides. His present Bucephalus is a fine animal, that has been greatly admired by all the connoisseurs in these matters since our arrival at the Springs. The doctor, to vary his amusements, has made several trotting matches for his pet horse, in all of which he came off victorious. A few days since a long, raw-boned, country-looking man made his appearance at one of the hotels, who rode a particularly fine mare. The animal attracted the doctor's attention, and an acquaintance was soon formed with its owner, Mr. Zerubbabel L. Sykes, who proved to be from 'down east.' The relative qualities of their separate horses soon became the subject of discussion between the two worthies. The doctor maintained the superiority of his own, and quoted the many victorious trials he had made since his arrival; this ended in a challenge from the Yankee to trot his mare against the doctor's charger for a bet of fifty dollars; the challenge was immediately accepted, and the doctor lost the bet, which he paid *instanter*, consoling himself, however, with the conviction that there was not another horse then at the Springs which could match his own. Mr. Zerubbabel told him not to be so certain of the fact, and offered to bring *another man's horse* that should beat the doctor's for any given sum. The indignant and irritated practitioner closed the bet, and the evening of the same day was appointed for the trial. The circumstance got about, and a crowd of spectators were assembled at the starting-place to witness the sport. I attended the doctor. We arrived punctual to the minute; my companion was certain of victory, for he had taken the trouble of ascertaining the quality of every horse in the village, and found that not one could compete with his own. A few minutes elapsed before our Yankee friend made his appearance, and the doctor began to chuckle at the certainty of having won his bet. At length we descried him, walking leisurely towards the starting-place, followed by the identical mare he had rode against the doctor in the morning; that was now mounted by a friend of the sagacious Mr. Zerubbabel L. Sykes. Every eye was turned with astonishment on the scene, and Doctor G. loudly demanded where his horse was?

'I guess, Mr. Doctor, if you use your specs you'll easily see,' was the answer of the Yankee.

'What do you mean?' replied the irritated man of medicine. 'That is the horse you rode this morning.'

'Certain,' responded he of the disputed animal, 'and it was my property *then*, but I guess you'll find it is another man's horse *now*; and I calculate it was another man's horse that I bet to ride again-t yours this evening.'

'Why, you swindling rascal,' vociferated the doctor.

'Easy, easy, Mr. Doctor,' was the quiet interruption of the Yankee, 'don't you call names; there's such a thing as law; here is our bet in *black and white*.'

And there indeed it was; the doctor had agreed to run against another man's horse a mile, said horse to be rode by the Yankee. Proof was now demanded of the property having been transferred. This was easily produced, regularly signed by witnesses, and nothing was left the indignant doctor but to try another race with the victorious mare, or quietly to pay the bet, and clear himself of his new acquaintance. He preferred the latter mode; but the execrations he lavished on Mr. Zerubbabel L. Sykes, were not few. The cute horse jockey thought it expedient to shift his quarters the next morning, and we have not since heard of him.

I have exhausted my paper and must close. You shall hear from me on our arrival at Montreal. Yours, H. L.

ALTERED NOTES.—The Hartford (Conn.) Mirror, of Saturday, says—"A man calling his name John Scott was yesterday apprehended in this city, on a charge of uttering notes of the Union Bank of the City of New York, altered from one to ten dollars. The alteration is executed with so much skill as to deceive all but the best judges; and ten or twelve of the bills were passed here in payment for small articles before the fraud was detected.—In the ten dollar notes of the Union Bank, the vignette is at the top of the bills; in the one dollar notes, and in those which were passed there, it is at the bottom. After an examination before Isaac Perkins, Esq. Scott was committed to prison for want of bail, to await his trial before the next Superior Court."

SEA SERPENT.—Much as people may ridicule the idea of the existence of some huge monster of the deep resembling a mighty serpent, we have no more doubt of the fact, than of any other well attested fact in natural history. On Friday last, the monster was again seen off Nantasket, by a very respectable gentleman of Boston, who has given a minute description of him, not materially differing from [illegible] passed several times to and fro, near the beach, in presence of the gentleman referred to, and several other spectators. He had no bunches, though the undulated motion of the body gave the appearance of them. His head was erect, his motions graceful, and about one hundred feet of the monster were perceptible to the naked eye. He was probably taking a "noonings," after a hearty breakfast of mackerel. It is now thought by many that it was the Sea Serpent, and not a shark, which took Capt. Blaney from his boat a few weeks since.—*Bos. paper.*

AN ADVENTURER.—The Commentator states that a young man, about 26 years old, calling himself Col. Henry Mason, of Macon, Geo. lately made his appearance in Dresden, Me. upon a fine Virginia racer, and attracted much attention. He gained admittance to one of the best families with whom a young gentleman from the city, with his sister, was on a visit, made love to the young lady, presented to her an elegant diamond ring and a gold watch and accompanied the young people to Boston. Here he sported a barouche, to the sorrow of a stable keeper, made a tailor a "sufferer" to the amount of two suits of clothes, one for himself, and one for his intended brother in law; and having taken the watch to a jeweller to have his young lady's name engraved thereon, prevailed on a lady to suffer him to put diamonds in her wedding ring, and borrowed the aforesaid diamond ring to have it set by, he sent off his trunk in a packet, took the eastern stage, got his racer at Dresden, and is now in other parts. He was 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, and has several scars, two of which on his hands, he said he received from a highwayman.

A new Jury was impannelled at SALEM on Saturday, in the case of JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP. The BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER has commenced publishing a report of the first trial; the injunction being considered at an end, though the Jury was discharged without a verdict. The following is the most interesting portion of the testimony yet given in the BOSTON paper:

John Leighton, a laborer on the farm of John Davis, of Wenham, where Joseph J. Knapp, jr. and family lived, in the 18th year of his age, swore that within a week before the murder, he believed the Friday before, after dinner, he left the house of Mr. Davis to go to work, and after passing down an avenue, he went through a gate and sat down behind the same, to wait for Mr. Davis. While he was there, he heard two men coming in the same direction, in conversation, and looking through the gate, without rising so as to be seen, observed that it was Joseph and Francis Knapp; he knew them both; when they reached the gate he heard Joseph say, 'When did you see Dick?' 'I see him this morning,' was the reply of Francis. 'When is he going to kill the old man?' 'I don't know.' Joseph then said, 'If he don't kill him soon, I won't pay him.' They then turned about and witness heard no more of the conversation. He could not be under any mistake about the conversation; they were not more than three or four feet from him. He had mentioned this conversation to Thomas Hart, but when called upon and carried to Mr. Waters' office, he was a good deal frightened and refused to state it, saying he could not recollect any thing. The first intimation which he gave of any knowledge of the murder, was in the shop of Mr. Stenat, Dr. Kilham being present. It was before he knew there was a reward offered. Stenat asked him about the murder, and he replied, 'they think I don't know any thing about it, but I guess I know more than they think for.' He then checked himself, because he was afraid if he told of them and they got clear they would kill him.

The Rev. Mr. Colman testified that he had never seen the prisoner until the afternoon of the 28th of May, subsequent to his examination and commitment. Witness was then in the cell of Joseph J. Knapp, jr. when Mr. Phippen Knapp desired admittance, which he did not allow until he had concluded his business with Joseph. Phippen said 'this must not be done.' Witness then went with Phippen Knapp to another cell, where he saw Frank, the prisoner. Phippen said, 'Well, Frank, Jo has determined to make confession, and we want your consent.' He did not give the precise words of Frank's reply, but the substance was that he 'thought it unfair Jo should have the advantage of making a confession, since the thing was done for his benefit.' Witness would give the precise words of the continuation of the reply—'I told Jo, when he proposed it, that it was a silly business, and would only get us into difficulty.' Phippen, with a view of reconciling Frank to Jo's intention of confessing, (as witness supposed,) told him 'if Jo was convicted there would be no chance for him, [Jo,] but if he [Frank] was convicted, he might have some chance of procuring a pardon.' Phippen appealed to witness to confirm the statement, to which he replied that he did not know, as he was unwilling to hold out any improper encouragement. Frank said to witness—

Mr. Dexter here objected to any confession of Frank Knapp being given. The question of its admissibility was argued at some length by Mr. Webster, Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Dexter.—The court decided, Judge Wilde and Morton against Putnam, that evidence of the prisoners' confession under the circumstances was not admissible.

Several questions were put to Mr. Coleman, part of which was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, and the objections in some cases were sustained by the court, and in others not. He stated that he found a club, in the place pointed out by the prisoner. The club was produced. It was neatly turned, with a handle at one end, and large and heavy at the other, with lead in it.

John C. Palmer was then called as a witness. He had been in prison since June last, on suspicion of being connected with the murder. He was now discharged, and recognized for his appearance as a witness. He was objected to on the ground that he did not believe in a future state. But on being asked if he believed in a Divine Providence, and in a future state of rewards and punishments, he answered in the affirmative. Mr. Webster said it was proposed to prove by this witness that the murder was the result of a conspiracy between the two Knapps and the two Crowninshields. Witness testified that he was intimate with George and Richard Crowninshield. On the afternoon of April 2, he was at the house of the Crowninshields in Danvers, and saw the prisoner in company with a young man named Allen ride up to the house. He saw prisoner with George Crowninshield.—After about two hours, Knapp and Allen rode away, and the Crowninshields entered witness's chamber. There was something immediately said of a murder. George, in Richard's presence, proposed to witness to be concerned in it. They offered him one third of what George was to receive from Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. which was one thousand dollars. George said that the old gentlemen had gone to his farm, and Richard said it would be easy to meet him that night as he returned, and overturn his carriage. George said to witness that he was poor, and that this would be a good time to supply himself. Knapp's object was to have a will destroyed, which gave the estate to a Mr. White, who was at Tremont House in Boston. The will was to be destroyed by Joseph himself, at the time of the murder. He could get the keys from the housekeeper and have access to the trunk in which it was contained. George said that the housekeeper would be absent at the time of the murder. Frank Knapp went to the house again in a chaise the same evening, between seven and eight o'clock, and after about half an hour Richard rode away with him, and returned between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Witness left Danvers on the following afternoon, and had not seen prisoner since. He next saw the Crowninshields, after the murder, on the 9th, when he knocked at their window between 10 and 12 o'clock, and was admitted.—George asked if he had heard the news from Salem. [Mr. Dexter objected to his relating this conversation.] Witness left Danvers the next evening, went to Lynnfield, and afterwards to Providence. On the 27th saw the Crowninshields again, and staid with them two days. Richard lent him four five frank pieces. He went to Lowell and to Boston, and thence to Belfast, whence he wrote a letter to Joseph Knapp.

Elderly people recollect, says the Boston Palladium, when Boston used to be so infested with flies that sugar bowls were covered, and the milk pitchers nearly filled with them. As small clothes were worn, men's legs were bitten in a most provoking manner, and many a sanguined spot showed where a fly had been slaughtered, with an angry blow sufficient to have killed an ostrich. Gentlemen generally placed their feet in chairs, as in that position, the veins in them contained less tempting blood, and they were spared. Some aged man wore fly-guards something like our Misses' pantalets. Now, there are few flies in the city. To what cause is this to be attributed?

BRIDGETON, W. N. Jersey, August 14.—Two men, the one named Edward Sprogle, and the other Somerset D. Coston, were apprehended at Port Elizabeth, on Thursday last, and committed to the prison in this town, charged with passing counterfeit money. Coston, when arrested, was observed chewing paper, which was afterwards ascertained to be bank notes. On being examined, no money was found on them, they having contrived to rid themselves of it.—Upwards of $125 in one roll was found in the bar room of the tavern, and several bills under the tavern shed, in the yard, where one of them had been observed to drop something of the kind. The roll consisted of $10 notes on the Commercial bank of Pennsylvania, $5's on the Catskill bank, N. Y., and others on the Eagle bank of Boston. On their way to Bridgeton, they conversed freely about Porter, who was lately executed at Philadelphia, professed to be acquainted with him, and spoke in high terms of his honor, in not making disclosures of any of his accomplices.

It appears, from their own statement, that they left Philadelphia about two weeks since, in a sloop, not knowing whither they were bound, and arrived at the Breakwater, but being afterwards landed at Cape Island, were making their way on to Philadelphia.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Yeoman Aug 7.

LOTTERIES.—Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a notice in the Williamstown Advocate, of a hitherto very successful imposition that has been practised for some time past, upon the community by certain good lottery folks in Vermont.

The gross imposition now detected, to which we allude is this. Our readers, no doubt have in years past, noticed advertisements of tickets for sale in lotteries purporting to be granted by authority of the state of Vermont. These tickets have been advertised in Maine, New York, Virginia, and other southern papers, and large quantities of them have, unquestionably, been sold in all these States, as well as in ours. Now it so happens, that the legislature of Vermont has not granted a lottery of any kind for something like twenty years. When the tickets were sold, the self-appointed managers have been accustomed to meet upon the boundary of Vermont, draw their lottery, and procure a certificate of the bystanders of the regularity of the proceedings.

We suppose the managers have done as they pleased about paying the prizes if they suffered any to be drawn by any one but their own dear selves.

The penalty for getting up a lotte[ry] mont is said to be $100,000. A boat[load] gers met the other day to draw one [of] same lotteries in the town of Powe[l] good citizen, having his own good and public very much at heart, institute[d] action against them, and being unab[le] bail, they were safely lodged in Bann[er]

A fine ware (commonly called a Qu[een's] Pottery has been erected at Louisv[ille] bids fair to become a valuable acquis[ition] clay and other materials have been as[sayed] and found to be as good, if not s[uperior] those used in the potteries of any p[art] rope; and, as provisions and fuel are [low] and cheap, no doubt is entertained of [the] of the undertaking. As soon as a fe[w] al potters, competent to work on th[e] shire plan, can be procured, the m[anufacture] of fine ware may be successfully and [profitably] prosecuted. The prices of ware are sufficiently high to afford ample encou[ragement] to competent potters. Planters m[ay] an important branch of manufactu[re] public interest by copying this paragr[aph].—*Ado.*

The Fredericksburg, Va. Herald [contains] anjoined account of a distressing [accident] which took place a few days since [in] county, Va.

Two children of Mr. Fielding [Taylor] one mile from Mr. Thomas Roberts[on's] in Orange county, the largest [about] during the absence of their mother, [who] inst. got up on a chest, and thence [reached] a shelf, at last reached a phial of [laudanum] of calomel, and another of the same [kind] time, and putting them together in [a] ture. The smallest child, aged three [years] into the kitchen and told his mother [that] older one had given him starch and [water]. The mother being very much alarmed [ran] the house and found that they had [taken] phials down which hung against the [wall] that the different kinds of medicine [were] gone. The youngest died about [two] the elder one about seven. They [were] buried in one coffin.

INTRODUCTION OF RICE INTO [CAROLINA]. Martin states, in his history of North [Carolina] that the planting of rice was commenced [in this] country, in the year 1693, as follows: [A] Madagascar, on her way to England, [put] chor off Sullivan's Island. Thomas [Smith] on board, received from the captain [some] rice, with information of its culture, [and of] its suitableness for food, and its [great] crease. Smith divided the seed [with] and an experiment being made [on] soils, the success surpassed the most [sanguine] captain had excited. Thus, from [small] ginning, accidentally occurring, [has arisen] commodity of Carolina, which [is the] chief support of the colony, and [source] of its opulence.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUGAR IN FLORIDA.—The [Tallahassee] Tallahassee Floridian, in a late [number] the planters of Middle Florida [are] success this season, in the manufacture [of] Great reliance, it is added, is placed [on] periments of former years, as [the] mation derived from the planters [and] The British and Spanish Islands [are] ed for the purpose of obtaining [seed] and persons have been hired from [the] permitted the erection of the [necessary] for the manufacture of Sugar.

The PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY, AUGUST

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The piece entitled "*The* [illegible] written by CAROLUS, as stated [above] but by CARLOS;—we should wish [correspon]dents to adopt signatures more [original] "*A Character*," by CAROLUS [illegible] this paper.

All "RAVENSWOOD'S" will be [inserted] ed up in a quicksand.

"BETTY BLUE" may be sharp [enough] not as *sharp*, as a razor.

"MERCURY." We do not "[understand]" powder that makes no noise."

"WILDER." We will [insert] the Red Rover.

A tale by RENEE next week.

A tale, by MARK BANCROFT [Author] of the West, are not sufficiently [finished] lication.

We will be glad to receive [communi]cations articles by CARLOS which [were] damaged.

ELOPEMENT.

A circumstance recently occ[urred] phia which has caused some [excitement] the inhabitants. It is a pleasure [to] such instances of depravity [are] astonishment by the people, [when] ment proves the unfrequency [of] respectable merchant, who [resides] teen part of the city was [married] whom he had the most lively [affection] lieved his attachment was [returned] lived together happily for [several] promising son cemented their [affection] paradise was poisoned by a [visit] of a foreign consul, who took [lodgings] in a house opposite to the [merchant]. This wretch, on whose [countenance] stamped a darkness corresponding [with] racter, insinuated himself into [the] Mrs. ——, and a criminal [intercourse] some time carried on between [them] any suspicion on the part of [the] acquaintance. Mr. —— observed [a change] the affections of his lady [but] was wholly ignorant of the [cause]. time she proposed a visit to [her] residing at an elegant villa [in the] of the city; as it was one of [pleasure] his life to contribute to her [happiness] ly consented to this visit. After [a] country for a short time, she [proposed] might be left behind. However [to her] request, he made no opposition [to] with feelings scarcely to be [described] leave of her innocent son, [and] about to inflict an irreparable [injury] braced him with maternal [affection] "my dear child I shall never [see] Mr. —— and his lady returned [to] she shortly afterwards [left] dwelling; no intelligence of [her] since been received. The [servants] at the same time, and various [circumstances] ces leave no doubt but what [they] gether.

What Philadelphian but [will] nant at this villainous outrage [committed] der the mask of peace, invaded [the] domestic repose, and assassinated [the] of one of our most valued [citizens] stones of the streets would [cry]

...to moderate the wrong! The most sa... have been broken, the holiest institu... been corrupted, by an unprincipled fo... For the woman who has participated ... her offence will be its own punish... abandoned by the man who has deceived ... reputation lost, and the stings of re... the conscience, she will shortly become ... is to be regarded only with pity or hor...

...ITERS AND SPEAKERS.

...prevailing fault in American writers is ... most of our orators fall into the same ... In speaking, however, it is more excusa... in writing, as it sometimes impresses any ... the memory of the auditors. But, in ... words are more emphatic than ma... than *Brutus*," conveyed a keener ... than any multiplication of language ... done. Sheridan coupled epithets ... eponymous in his speaking, but he sel... into the same inadvertancy in his wri... ... is one of the most correct writers ... language. It is remarked that ... think clearly always express them... a few words. Cæsar's '*Veni vidi vici*' ... eloquent than many of the flowery peri... of Cicero. During the Revolutionary ... speaker occupied the attention of ... for a long time with what he consi... classical harangue, but in which the ... no proportion to the words. When ... concluded, an old member arose and ... gentleman's speech puts me in mind ... it just gives light enough to show ... magnificence.' This contentious reply ... to overturn all that the other had ... the question was carried against him; ... a labored speech without argument.

... fell out of Dock street on Wed... evening, as a carriage was passing over ... intersection of Walnut-street. The ... nearly ten feet, and some of the ... were apprehensive of sinking to a ... depth, imagining that the earth was ... open and swallow them up. A cavern ... formed wider than that which Ulysses ... for the purpose of descending into the in... but, as yet, no bold adventurer, ... Symmes or Parry, has ventured to ex... passage.

...day, during the storm, a party of ... escaped from the Walnut-street prison. ... attempted to commit a robbery at ... Mr. Elliot, No. 431 North Second-... Tuesday evening. They were disco... the barking of a dog, apprehended and ... in prison.

... published an article in our last paper ... unfortunately gave offence to several in... residing in Camden. Nothing was fur... from an intention than to wound the feel... in any instance whatever, and we think the arti... cannot be justly charged with any ... We should be loath to say any ... would immediately or remotely injure ... of Camden, in wealth, commerce or ... —but in the mean time we reserve ... the right of publishing an account ... circumstance that may occur, which cir... we will endeavour to relate without ... favour, according the best accounts we ... received.—When this is done, no person ... justly offended.

... was very plainly attired, and of a very un... ... address, called a few days since on ... Secretary of the Colonization Society, and ... making a few pertinent inquiries respect... prospects of the Society, presented the ... with a hundred dollar bill. On being ... reason the Society were indebted for ... donation, he replied, a friend to the ... African Colonization, who lives in ... Maine, and who for many years has had ... opportunity of witnessing the evils of sla...

... impannelled at Salem, for the trial ... Knapp, retired soon after one on ... afternoon. At a quarter before three, ... Friday, they came into court and ... they could not agree. The Court ... them, and ordered a new trial, which ... to commence on Saturday. Nine ... the Jury are said to have been for con... the prisoner.

...IME OF THE TIMES.

... were 113 deaths in Philadelphia during ... week; 83 of which were of adults and ... 42 under one year of age, from ... to 17. 24 deaths were produced by ...

... Mr. Skinner of this city, has recent... ... Providence, R. I. preaching in behalf ... for establishing Sunday Schools in ... of the Mississippi.

... meeting of the people of color has been ... in this city, at which resolutions were pass... ... the establishment of a Colony in ... as proposed by Messrs. Dutton and ... and appointing a committee of ten to ... the resolutions into effect, by soliciting ... from the benevolent citizens of ...

... reward of three hundred dollars is offered ... Governor of South Caroline for the ap... of Benjamin Burke, accused of the ... Hughes Muse, in Abbeville district.

... North American edition of "The Plea... ... by Doct. M'Henry, is now ... in this city.

... 2—9—22—$1600; 32—42—59 ... 1—44—50—$200; 3—9—44—$200; ... Thursday, by N. Canfield & Co., No. ... Third street.

... PATCH'S LEAP NO NOVELTY.—At ... city at the foot of the Bucktail ... mountains, in Persia, there is a bridge ... above the waters of the river Ka... the summit of this bridge, the Per... themselves in sport, and with impu... river below.

... evening Journal states that from ... investigation into the frauds at Sa... that more than 40,000 bushels of ... passed, duty free, during the present ...

... Frost, of Portsmouth, N. H. has ... in February, weighing then 102 ... is now six months old, and girls ... is not yet weaned, but is as large ... at Columbus was when eighteen ...

... about to open a new theatre, at Hal... to be called the Adelphi. Flynn is to ... manager, and several good performers, ... are engaged, including Mrs. Duff, ... and Mercer.

... Keean, with Miss Greenwood, Mor... Wilson and Greenwood, have gone to ... to give concerts.

... in the city of Charleston, from the ... August. Whites 5—blacks and colored ...

... Journal (N. H.) Register states that ... deaths have occurred in that town ... the 1st of May last.

Deaths in the city of Boston, for the last week. Males 7—Females 10, still born 0. Total 23.

Public notice is given in the Indiana paper, that the water was to be drawn off the *Canal*, between Blairsville and Pittsburgh, on the 16th inst. and that of course the navigation will cease until the necessary repairs shall be made.

During the month ending on the 14th instant, within a fraction of twenty-seven thousand barrels of Richmond City Mills Flour, made of new wheat, were shipped at "that port for South America, in fourteen vessels—the principal part destined for Brazil.

In Nantucket petty thefts have become frequent of late, and the operators have grown so bold as to steal two anchors from a wharf, and to break into shops, stealing money and other property.

One of the crew of the ship China, a whaler, lately arrived at New Bedford, touched at Gloucester, 2d inst. for a compass, being on his way home to Deer Isle, Me. alone in a small sail boat.

Wm. Sherburne, Thos. Watkins, Jr., Saml. Wilson, and Oliver Cromwell, have been sentenced at Exeter, N. H., each to seven years in the state prison, for entering the house of widow Beck, Saganmore Creek, night of May 13, under false pretences, and stealing clothing.

A writer in the N. York Courier and Enquirer, who signs himself "A Sullering Greek," says, of the subject of bed bugs, it is one "that brings itself home to the bosom of every stranger who visits the city."

Slavery is totally to be abolished in Malacca after the 31st December, 1841. So much time is allowed to prepare for a new state of things.

The Boylston Committee of Harvard University, have awarded the premium of Fifty Dollars, or a gold Medal of that value, to Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, for the best dissertation on the "connexion between cutaneous diseases that are not contagious and the internal organs." The premium has been awarded to the same gentleman three times successively.

We learn, says the Georgia Athenian, that the gold region of the Cherokee territory is again overrun by hunters of the precious metal. It is supposed that two thousand persons are there from the State of Tennessee alone.

A correspondent of a Boston paper says, we dined one day last week at Nahant, and were surprised to find at the table nine ladies and gentlemen who, on the morning of the previous day, took breakfast at Brattleborough, in Vermont.

Hacket, of the Bowery, N. Y. and Sefton of the Walnut Street Theatre, are engaged with Mr. Booth for the new establishment at Baltimore.

Mr. Enoch Walker, of Pennsylvania, has applied for a patent for a mode of stopping carriages, suddenly and safely, when descending steep hills, or checking their descent when too rapid.

A newly invented machine for the washing of gold has been put into operation at Richmond with complete success. Its peculiar advantages are the ready discovery of gold in the soil, and the separation of the precious metal from the earth with great rapidity, and at little expense.

On the 6th of July, in Wilcox county, Alabama, three children of Mr. Dunham, took shelter in the hollow trunk of a very large tree which stood in his yard, during a storm. The tree was blown down and two of the children were killed, and the other badly wounded.

A Medicinal Spring has been discovered on the Indian Reservation, about three miles from Buffalo, N. Y. near the junction of the Hydraulic Canal and Buffalo Creek.

Mr. John Fisher was found guilty at Albany on two indictments for robbing the mail; and on Thursday morning was sentenced to five years, imprisonment, on each indictment, in the Auburn State Prison.

The Methodist Annual Conference concluded their deliberations on the 6th inst. at Rochester, N. Y. Lima was decided upon as the location for the Theological Seminary, to be established under their connection.

Hay is selling in Dover, N. H. for $5 per ton, and some farmers have offered potatoes at 12 1-2 cents per bushel, in anticipation of the harvest.

Two gentlemen killed and bagged, a few days since, in New Jersey, not twenty miles from New York, in eight hours and a half, eighty five woodcock.

At a squirrel hunt in Scull Shoal district, in Clark county, (Geo.) a few days ago, the party killed eight hundred and forty five squirrels.

It is stated that a branch of the U. S. bank is to be established at Utica, N. Y. The directors have already been appointed.

Mr. Kenney and Mr. Reynolds are opposing candidates for the office of Gov. of Illinois. There are three candidates (Ringdon B. Slocumb, James Adams, and Zadock Casey,) for the situation of Lieutenant Governor. The election took place this month. A United States Senator is to be elected by the Legislature now chosen, in the room of Mr. Kane.

The Pennsylvania Canal (says the Pennsylvania Reporter) continues in navigable order from Middletown to Lewistown and Northumberland. Large quantities of merchandize and produce are daily carried upon it. We learn from Mr. Read, the collector at this place, that since the 26th ult. he has issued about seventy clearances.

Adolph Hatzfeld, of Berks county, Pa. has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement in the penitentiary for the eastern district.

A Harrisburgh, Pa. paper states that fifty-five persons—members of Mr. Winebronner's congregation—were baptised by immersion on Monday last.

We learn from the Nashville, Tenn. Banner, that Rufus K. Anderson, charged with the murder of Thomas P. Naul, has recently been tried before the Circuit Court at Winchester, and acquitted.

A tailor at Mayence has invented an entire dress in one piece, consisting of cravat, waistcoat, coat, breeches, and gaiters, which may all be put on in one minute. He intends to apply for a patent.

During the existence of some of the late fires at Baltimore, it was discovered that the hose of some of the engines had been cut as if with a razor.

A Swede has invented a simple machine, composed of two parallel wheels, turning contrary ways with great velocity, which, by the extreme agitation it gives to the air, produces so great a heat as to warm a room equal to a stove!

The public are cautioned against receiving certain spurious five dollar bills, purporting to be of the Globe Bank. They are from Perkins's 'patent steretype steel plate,' and all which have yet been detected, are dated September 1, 1829, payable to F. Haven, signed I. C. Pray, President, and Charles Sprague, Cashier.

Kingsley and Plate, the men who were committed to the Jail at Sunbury, Pa. for passing counterfeit money, escaped from confinement on Sunday week, and have not been heard of since.

A gentleman from Mansfield, Connecticut, informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season: and that the silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to $24,000—all of which has found a ready sale.

The steamboat Henry Clay will leave Buffalo on the 4th September, for Green Bay, thus affording travellers an opportunity of visiting the "far west."

The N. Y. Commercial, of Saturday, says:—Broadway yesterday had a number of novel pedestrians, in the shape of Swiss emigrants, who, with their old fashioned cock'd hats, leather breeches, and pipe in mouth, reminded us of the days of Rip Van Winkle.

On Saturday a shark of the largest size got aground near Newcastle. A water spaniel scented him by the tail; and the men hastened with their harpoons; but he made his escape.

A serpent of the Chunk Head kind, four feet long, and about the size of a man's arm, was killed in Orange, N. Y. a few days since, by Mr. Downe, which, being cut open, was found to contain forty-one of its young, of different sizes from four to seven inches in length.

The Ohio river was twenty inches above low water mark at Wheeling, on Wednesday last.

The Baltimore American of Monday states, "that the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was in good health on Sunday at 2 o'clock, P. M."

The Catholic Church at Pleasant Mills, near Batsto, N. J. was consecrated on Sunday.

A writer in the Vermont Sentinal says, when symptoms from the excessive heat of the weather, &c. resemble those connected with apoplexy, the worst thing which can possibly be done is to give ardent spirits.

Twelve bales of contraband coarse cloth were seized a few days since, on the borders of Canada by one of the Custom House officers of New York. The cloths were so packed up, as to appear like a bale of furniture.

A picture of Girodet, thirty inches by twenty six, has been lithographed in Paris. This is said to be the largest work on stone yet executed in that capital.

A new Church and a new Market-House have recently been erected at Chilicothe, Ohio, which place is represented as being in a prosperous condition.

The ship Ann Mary Ann has arrived in Hampton Roads from Havre, with one hundred and fifty passengers, one of whom was born on the passage.

Thirteen hundred dollars in aid of the charity for establishing Sunday Schools in the Mississippi valley have been collected at Cincinnati.

Mrs. Royall has met with a scurvy reception at Nashville; and attributes it to the hostile influence of the United States Bank.

Baron Ferrusac states that there are in Paris 500,000 persons who subsist chiefly on bread, and that an increase in the price of this article, at the rate of a half-penny per day, makes a difference in the year of 9,125,000 francs.

The barn and large cider house of Samuel Trimble, in Concord township, Delaware county, were destroyed by lightning on Sunday afternoon.

In New Sharon, Me. on the 8th instant, the Congregational meeting house was struck by lightning during divine service, and much damaged; several persons were knocked down, but not much hurt.

On Thursday last, at Saratoga Springs, during an exhibition of some paper balloons by a strolling adventurer, a fine little boy was run over by a pair of horses and wagon, and many of his bones broken. He was otherwise sadly mangled, and his life despaired of.

The exports of cotton from Savannah the past season, according to the Georgian, are 216,270 bales, estimated in amount to seven millions two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The invitation of the President of the United States to the head men and chiefs of the Cherokees, to meet him for the purpose of entering into a treaty for their removal, has been declined by the Indian Council.

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 52—males 33—females 19.

It is stated in the western papers that the Ohio Canal is now open from Cleveland to Newark, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles.

The number of deaths in the city of Washington during the month of July was 47. Adults 27, children 20.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 166 persons, during the week ending on the 14th:—viz: 24 men, 21 women, 59 boys, and 62 girls—of whom, 104 were under five years—22 died of consumption—19 of convulsions—and 21 of flux infantile.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.—A fellow on the Juniata canal recently drank, as a wager, a gallon of whiskey in the course of a few hours. He was found dead in the highway the next morning.

A letter from Kisher, in the Caucasus, Africa, dated March 9th, states, that during an earthquake which had just taken place there, five hundred persons were buried in the ruins of the houses, or of the temples in which they had taken refuge. One of the mountains opened, and a part of it, which was detached, filled up a rich valley, overwhelming every thing.

A mine of Asbestos has lately been discovered at Samos, which promises to be of great advantage to that island.

[COMMUNICATION.]
OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 5th inst. EVAN GRIFFITH, a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and formerly China Merchant in this city. In the controversy which has divided the society to which he had been long ardently attached, he adhered with firmness to the true and original principles of Friends, in opposition to what, in consequence of its identity with the doctrines and practices of other right trinitarian sects, has been denominated *Orthodoxy*. For several of the last years of his life he was actively engaged, so far as the weak state of his health would admit, in endeavoring to allay prejudices, and arrest the progress of those uncharitable feelings, which, through a blind affection for unexperienced doctrines, and other causes, some who occupied conspicuous stations in the society, were industriously promoting. In these benevolent efforts he was evidently actuated by a desire, derived from the fountain of all good, to promote truth and righteousness among his fellow creatures; and being favored, we believe, to drink of the pure streams of this fountain, his faith and confidence remained firm to the end. Of his peaceful and happy close, a letter from a Friend in Ohio to another in this city gives the following account:—"I think I can say in truth that although we were parting with the company of a dearly beloved friend, yet there was heavenly consolation to be felt through the whole scene. Thou hast had some knowledge of his situation; but we who were often with him here had a more perfect opportunity of knowing that for upward of four years past his life appeared to be suspended on a thread, which seemed to await only another stroke of his disease to bring it to an end—during all which time his final period appeared full in view, and he was enabled to look on the approach of death with a sweet serenity of mind, which left no room to doubt that he was in a state of complete preparation. Thou will recollect, perhaps, that when he was first attacked, a report was put in circulation, that his views had been thereby changed, as respected the part he had taken in society affairs—that he had renounced his former opinions on the subject of religion—made a recantation of his principles, &c. &c. He lived to render all attempts at such imposition futile. As he lived, so he died—a devoted christian; the most indubitable evidences whereof were given through the whole course of his illness, and seemed to brighten to the close. He labored, whenever opportunity offered, to draw his Orthodox acquaintances out of what he considered a deplorable, dark state, and dying left those who called to see him a legacy of love. But there were few who called, the awe is so great that they cannot attend in the chamber where the good man whom they have attempted to calumniate, are reposing in calm composure. They therefore fly it as the profane!—Even ——— and ——— whose dwelling did not much exceed half a mile from his residence, avoided him for some time before his death, nor did they attend his burial, although they were at home until the morning of his interment. Thus thou mayest see how those who formerly occupied such dignified stations in society, and appeared to be under the influence of good and tender feelings have, by letting in that demon of discord, 'the accuser of the brethren,' abridged their former privileges. They could not even indulge themselves with a last sight of one who loved them, and with whom they formerly lived in terms of intimacy, if not close friendship. How different must be their state from that of those who are witnessing the heavenly feeling of pure christianity, which breathes nothing but 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men;' under the benign influence of which we come to experience that 'perfect love casteth out all fear.'"

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—On Tuesday, a decently dressed man, at one of our Auction Offices, was observed to be pocketing handkerchiefs from the samples thrown out. Information was privately conveyed to one of the firm, who invited the man to a back counting room where, after some explanation, he was informed that he would be handed over to the police; or, if more agreeable, twenty lashes would be inflicted on the spot. The latter course being preferred, a carman was called in as the executioner. But on further reflection, the punishment was mercifully commuted to being kicked out of doors; which having been done by the carman, the parties withdrew.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Between three and four o'clock, last Sunday afternoon, as we learn from a gentleman who came up in the evening steamboat, one of the buildings belonging to Mr. GARESCHE'S powder works near Newcastle was struck by lightning, and blown up. The explosion was heard at a considerable distance. We are not informed of particulars.

Later in the afternoon, a few miles below Chester, a barn, on the farm of Dr. Humphrey, was set on fire by the lightning and consumed with its contents. The dwelling house, not many yards distant, escaped.

ALMANACK.

1830. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
21 SATURDAY,...	5 18	6 42	3 40	30 ☽ 3 h. 24 m. A.
22 SUNDAY,.....	5 19	6 41	4 8	1 ● 3 h. 24 m. A.
23 MONDAY,.....	5 21	6 39	4 40	8 ☽ 3 h. 24 m. A.
24 TUESDAY,....	5 22	6 38	5 16	15 ○ 3 h. 24 m. A.
25 WEDNESDAY,.	5 23	6 37	5 59	22 ☾ 3 h. 24 m. A.
26 THURSDAY,...	5 24	6 36	6 56	Full. 4 h. 10 m. A.
27 FRIDAY,.....	5 25	6 35	8 13	Last 10 h. 56 m. A.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, 15th inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Mr. THOMAS SEXTON, to Miss ANN MARGARET MYERS, both of Cohocksen Village, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening last, by Elder Proctor, Mr. COVENTON BROODWATER, to Miss SARAH FOLKINHEAD, all of Southwark.

At St. Mary's Church, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jeremiah Kiley, Mr. PETER SNYDER, Tailor, of this city, to Miss RACHEL REVILL, of Southwark.

On the 17th inst. by Alderman Geyer, Mr. JOHN P. SHEETS, to Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT, both of New Jersey.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. ANDREW GRAY, merchant, of Nashville, Tenn. to Miss MARY, daughter of the late James Stevenson, Esq of Strabane, Ireland.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. after a short illness, Mr. ISAAC STUTTGARD, late Merchant, of this city, aged about 50 years.

On Saturday, 7th inst. MARGARET, daughter of Mr. George Benners, in the 10th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. CAROLINE, daughter of John B. Sutton, aged 7 years and 10 months.

On Sunday evening last, ELIZA, infant daughter of John L. Woolf, Esq.

On the 16th inst. JAMES MOORE, aged 50 years.

On Monday evening, 16th inst. in the 28th year of his age, Mr. CHRISTOPHER BINDER, son of Wm. Binder, of a short but severe illness.

On Saturday last, at Chew's Landing, N. J. CHAS. DINGEE, infant son of Rev. Charles Hoover, of this city.

On Monday evening, after a short and severe illness, FRANCIS S. HUFTY, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. ANN TUTTLE.

On Saturday last, JOSHUA SCHIVELY.

At Havana, second August, of yellow fever, Miss CLARA FELLOWES, daughter of Nathaniel Fellowes, Esq.

On Friday morning, 13th inst. JAMES B. STILES, aged 46 years, after a short illness.

Suddenly, on Thursday, the 12th inst. Mr. SAMUEL LAZARUS, native of Amsterdam, in the 30th year of his age.

In Portland, Mr. EPHRAIM GHENT, aged 66.—He was one of the crew of the letter-of marque ship Fox, which sailed from Portland for Cape Francois in the spring of 1781. On their passage (off Bermuda) they fell in with and captured, after a short resistance, the British ship Cumberwell, and conveyed her safe into Boston. The Fox mounted eight, and the Cumberwell eighteen guns. The inequality of force was certainly greater than any other that occurred during the American Revolution, when a capture ensued, and the victory under such circumstances was truly astonishing.

Near Dolington, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, on the 7th inst. HANNAH STAPLER, at an advanced age, for many years a faithful and exemplary member of the Society of Friends.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., at his late residence, in Upper Derby, NATHAN SELLERS, Sr., at an advanced age. Few persons have left behind them a higher character for usefulness and disinterested benevolence than the deceased. When a citizen of Philadelphia, so universally was he esteemed, by all political parties, all religious sects, by all ranks and all conditions of people, that during the highest time of party excitement, he was, for a series of years, elected to the city council without opposition, and was always reputed one of its most useful, enterprising and industrious members.—Possessed of ample means and a benevolent disposition, the poor have lost a friend and benefactor, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, will mourn the irreparable loss of an upright citizen, an amiable companion, and an exemplary christian.

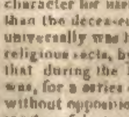
In the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. at the City Hotel, after an illness of eight days, SAMUEL KEEP, Esq. of Washington City, a native of Boston, and formerly Agent of the United States at Pensacola, in the 26th year of his age. The unfortunate subject of this notice was married on the 1st inst. to an interesting young lady of Washington, which place he left the next day with his wife and her two sisters, to visit his parents in Boston. Intending to leave Baltimore on the morning of the 3d for Philadelphia, Mr. Keep arose about 3 o'clock to observe the state of the weather, and to make the necessary arrangements.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, before the persons who usually attend the bar, were up, he called on the porter for a glass of cider. By one of those unaccountable oversights, which in the best regulated establishments may sometimes occur, a bottle of *Corrosive Sublimate* had been left in the bar, which the porter by mistake drew for cider. A small portion of it was drunk by Mr. Keep, and produced immediate vomiting. As soon as the poisonous nature of the draught was discovered, two eminent physicians were called in. Their attentions were unremitting during the whole course of his sickness; and the family of Mr. Barnum could not have been more assiduous than they were in every possible effort to avert the fatal result which they so deeply deplore. The strongest hopes were entertained of the recovery of Mr. Keep until Monday last, when symptoms of mortification appeared, which terminated in his death.

1 37 53,

THE Capital Prize of $15,000, with six other good prizes, were all sold in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 14, for 1830, which drew in this city on Saturday last, by

J. M. LAFOURCADE, SON & CO.
N. W. corner of Race and Second streets.
aug. 21—2t*

Strayed Away,



A bay mare and colt, on Monday, 16th of August. The mare has a white heart on her forehead with a streak of white down to her nose, two white feet, one before and one behind, long switch tail, about 14 hands high, or more; eight years old last spring, long black mane, and well shod. The colt three months old, yellowish colour, reddish mane, heart in the forehead and streak on the nose like the mare. Whoever will return the said mare and colt to the subscriber, No. 343 Race street, below Tenth, shall be suitably rewarded and charges paid.

aug. 21—3t* DANIEL HUHN, Sen.

ADAMS'

Patent Swell'd Beam Windlass Bedstead,

FOR SALE, at the corner of Third and Walnut street. The advantages of the Swelled Beam Bedstead are as follows:—First, its extreme simplicity is such that it cannot be put up wrong, any person may put it up or take it down without difficulty. Second, it has neither screw or facing, and may be put up or taken down in one minute; can be saved at a fire as easily as any other piece of furniture. Third, its great advantage is the luxury of a reaching as tight as a drum head, which is rendered elastick and crowning by the Swelled Beam. This foundation of tranquility and repose, this illustration of neatness, taste and economy, may be seen at all hours of the day, as above.

aug 21—8mo. JOHN HANCOCK & CO.

Wanted,

A SMART active boy of respectable connections, to attend a Retail Grocery Store, one acquainted with the business would be preferred. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

aug. 21—1t

SEMINARY,

Corner of Pine street and Green's Court, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

☞ Third Story. ☜

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON intends to resume the duties of his SEMINARY on Monday next, 23d August.

It is with emotions of the most lively sensibility that he acknowledges the many obligations of gratitude he is under for the liberal and highly respectable patronage received, and he is determined that no exertions on his part, shall be wanting to insure its continuance. By an early application what may be obtained for a few additional pupils, who will be *carefully, thoroughly* and *systematically* instructed, in the various branches of an accomplished education. French and Spanish Languages by able professors.

EVENING SCHOOL

Will commence on the first Monday in October.

aug 21—tf

J. STOCKDALE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, that he purposes resuming the duties of his Seminary, on Monday, 23d inst. aug. 21—3t*

Education.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues his Academy in Fifth street, between Race and Vine streets, entrance from Fifth street, (known as the 14 chimnies.) The course of instruction will comprise the usual branches of an English Education; those who confide their children to his care may rest satisfied that no pains will be spared to promote their progress in the several branches, and the strictest attention will be paid to their morals.

Terms of tuition moderate. J. WEBB.

aug. 21—3t*

Young Ladies' Seminary,

BANK STREET.

GRATEFUL for past favours and encouragement, Mr. and Miss ANDERSON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the duties of their Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 30th instant. The specimens and elegant school room will be open the previous week, for the accommodation of those who wish to see the establishment, and acquaint themselves with the advantages which it offers.

The Course of Studies will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History; the Orthography, Grammar, and Synonimy of the English Language; Composition, Rhetoric, with exercises in Analytical and Critical Reading, Letter writing, Book keeping, Astronomy and Philosophy.

TERMS, Five Dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, and no extra charge, except for fuel.

Any further information that may be desired will be given at the room, in BANK, below Market street, where parents and others interested are invited to call.

N. B. An early arrangement of classes being desirable, it is requested that pupils for the ensuing quarter should be entered as near the commencement as possible. aug 21—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Casket for August,

EMBELLISHED with a splendid Print of Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple; Views of Righter's Ferry; Royal Exchange, London; Redcliffe Church, Bristol; School of Flora, and Music.

CONTENTS.

Subjects of the Engraving, "Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple; The Eve of Good Friday, by [illegible]mer; Early Recollections, Song, O! no! I never mention it, Miseries of taking the Census; The Slanderer, Captain Phlebotomus; The Land of Literature, Senex; Ancient Duelling, Righter's Ferry, Royal Exchange; Redcliffe Church; Two Months' Recollections of the War in Spain and Portugal; Recollections of China, Eloquence of Patrick Henry; Account of a Literary Dinner; A Provincial Reputation; John Randolph; Centre of Gravity; Great Eclipse of 1831; Boston Boys; Michael Angelo, the Dante of Artists; Arab Caravan Parody on "Love's Ritornello," School of Flora "Western Despatch;" Wit and Sentiment, Music, "Isabel."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Horace in Philadelphia, to Nancy Lake—Silver Head's Reflections, Green Mountain Bard—Human Greatness, Milford Bard—The Hour of Prayer, Carles—Horace in Philadelphia, to Wm. Wirt, Esq.—An Epistle to A., Senex—The Victim, Senex—Horace in Philadelphia, Cherry and Fairstar—The Landscape, Milford Bard—Sunrise, V——,—On the Death of Mrs. ——, H. D—Ocean's Crown, Kelpie—On the Death of M*** T****, Lorea—Thoughts on Eling Hicks—Milford Bard—Horace in Philadelphia, to Peter Plastic—To Adversity, Arcola.

Price $2 50 a year. Single number 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS
CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

BUZBY & SPROGELL, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers feb 20—tf&y

Wilmington Boarding School.

IN this Institution the abstract and physico-mathematical sciences are taught; also, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics.

Under the first head are included, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Conics, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Fluxions, or the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Optics, Physics, or Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics Celeste, or Physical Astronomy, and other branches not here enumerated.

Under the second head, Arithmetic, Surveying, Navigation, Lunars, Mensuration, and Practical Astronomy are comprehended.

In this Seminary, Lessons on Penmanship, Geography, the Globes, Orthography, English Grammar, Elocution, and Composition, are given.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is annually exhibited to the students, and arrangements are made for lectures on Mineralogy and Botany.

Instructions are given, by competent Teachers, in the French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Greek Languages.

The school is furnished with a superior Astronomical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the students have access to a fine cabinet of minerals, and a good library.

The terms of admission (including boarding, washing and instruction) are, for the Mathematical and English department, 150 dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance; and six dollars per quarter are added for each language in which any pupil may receive instruction.

The buildings connected with this establishment are large; and from their high and airy situation, are well suited to insure the comfort and preserve the health of the pupils.

The vicinity of Wilmington is well calculated to promote or facilitate the study of Mineralogy and Botany; and for this reason it is highly interesting to the student in these sciences. The situation of this borough, for the salubrity of the air and varied beauty of the surrounding scenery, is well known, and as a suitable location for a Boarding School, it has long received the public sanction.

For further particulars reference may be made to

JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.
WILLIAM WHARTON,
THOMAS M'CLINTOCK,
JESSE W. NEWPORT,
Philadelphia.
SAMUEL HICKS,
WILLET HICKS,
AARON LEGGETT,
ISAAC T. HOPPER,
New York.
VALENTINE HICKS,
Long Island.
PHILIP E. THOMAS,
Baltimore.
EDWARD STABLER,
Alexandria, D. C.
WM. GIBBONS, M. D.
ELI HILLIS,
BENJAMIN FERRIS,
ZIBA FERRIS,
Wilmington, Del.—or to
SAMUEL SMITH,
aug. 21—3m *Principal of the School.*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers Cutlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 year old, and 12 to serve. do. one 20and 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

aug. 21—1t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 15, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1830, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	is	$20 000
1	10,000		10,000
1	3,500		3,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
25	160		4,000
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		3,060
102	25		2,550
1479	20		2,040
11475	10		14,790
	5		57,375

13395 Prizes, 20825 Blanks, } 34,220 Tickets, at $4 00, is $136,880

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them, 1836 each having two of them on; and 11475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the capital prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 10,000

That having on it the 5th, 8th and 9th, to 2,500

That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to 1,505

Those 5 tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th, each 1,000

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th, each 500

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th; 4th, 7th and 8th, 2th, 7th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th, each 400

Those 10 tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d, 3d and 7th; 2d, 3d and 8th; 2d, 3d and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th, 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th, each 300

Those 20 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7 h; 1st 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 5th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th, each 200

All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 35,) each 100

Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 50

Those 51 tickets having on them the 2d and 3d drawn numbers, each 40

Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each 30

Those 102 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each 25

Those 102 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th, or the 7th and 8th, each 20

All others, with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1479,) each 10

And all tickets having one only, of the drawn numbers on, being 11475, each 4

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

July, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

aug. 21—tf

DRAWING OF THE *Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,* Class No. Fourteen, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. FOURTEEN, for 1830, do hereby certify, that the following are

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AN ENIGMA.

Four letters my whole will express;
A thing so well known,
Both in city and town,
That to tell you my virtues would be but, I guess,
To tell you that each has a nose on his face—
Though shaped I can't say so much like it:
But lest some dull wight
Should exclaim I'm not right,
Or declare that I still am intricate,
I will tell you some more,
And then, I am sure
That none but a blockhead can call me obscure.

In the first place you never can read
This paper, unless you are a lover,
(And such are but saints indeed!)
Without passing over
My body so often,
That one would suppose,
(A sad thing, Heaven knows!)
I had long since been laid in my coffin.

And again, I'm so perverse a creature,
That go where you will,
You'll discover me still—
Excepting it be where dame Nature
Has scorn'd man's approaches—
For steam boats and coaches
Are my most remarkable features!

The maiden, the widow, the wife and the sire,
All welcome my visits with heartfelt desires;
And many a bosom, when'er I draw near,
Will flutter with hope, or sink down in despair:
And many a heart in its pride will be bow'd,
And many a haughty soul quail at my nod;
For I can awaken
The slumbering snake, in
The roses where plenty has cinctured the proud

To some I bring pleasure, to others renown;
Make a beggar of this one, to that give a crown:
Discourse upon morals, tho' known to exhibit
More crimes than e'er swung from the floor of a gibbet;
And yet, tho' so wild and capricious,
So fickle, so fearless,
So wicked, so careless,
There are none can, with sense, call me vicious!
For after you've traced me the universe o'er,
Ten chances to one but I'm fast by your door.

SENEX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"Modern Philosophy soon,
Will, at the rate she's rushing on,
Yoke lightning in her rail road car,
And prattle like a shooting star,
Swift as a solar radiation,
Ride the great circuit of creation."

There have been perhaps one hundred persons who have undertaken the following apparently simple sum, and at least one half of this number differ from the other in giving the product in dollars; it is as follows: multiply 500 cents by 500 cents, and what will be the product in dollars. A correspondent would be pleased to see the sum worked and fully explained in as simple a manner as possible.

BABYLONIAN MARRIAGES.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place in Babylon annually. "In every district," says the historian, "they assembled, on a certain day in every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money, gained possession of her charms. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for which no money was likely to be offered; yet these also were disposed of—so provident were the Babylonians. "When all the beautiful virgins," says the historian, "were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome, served for a portion to those who were either of disagreeable look, or had any other imperfection."

The anecdote of the Yankee biting an inch off a red hot poker, reminds us of a story they used to tell in Princeton, of Gen. Putnam. While stationed at that village during the revolutionary war, he was intimate in the Stockton family. The late Richard Stockton was then a mere boy, to whom the General was much attached, and to whom he thought it not beneath the dignity of a three cornered hat occasionally to play. He one day bet his young friend, that he could make his charger jump as high as his father's house, and was at the trouble of having him fully accoutred for the feat. The General mounted, and having taught his horse to rear and plunge, and making him give one of his great leaps, exclaimed to his little opponent, 'There, now, let the house jump as high as that.' The little fellow acknowledged himself outwitted, and his friends had additional cause to admire, and love the General's simplicity of character.—*Georgia Courier.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXORDIUM AND PERORATION.

A young man was produced in the Court of Sessions on Friday, as a witness against a person charged with stealing a pair of shoes. He gave his testimony in the following manner, suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action:—"May it please his Honor the Recorder, the honourable members of the Common Council, you, gentlemen of the Jury, and the gentlemen of the Bar here present—I stand here to certify what I know of the man—I saw him with the shoes on!!!".—

A grey hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. 'Oh! pray, pull it out,' she exclaimed. 'If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral,' replied the lady who made the unwelcome discovery. 'Pluck it out, nevertheless,' said the dark-haired damsel, 'it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they come in black.

At the late examination of Palmer, in Salem, he was asked, how he passed his time during a certain period? He replied, "in the employment of the State!" "What occupation!"—"Hammering stone!" "What salary?"—non mi ricordo!"

A military dandy of the bon ton.—'Will you take supper, Sir Harry!' said a noble hostess to a lieutenant of the 10th, who was rolling, and quizzing, and attitudinizing through her splendid apartments.—'Neo, my Leddy, I cut all suppers decoidedly.' 'You play?' 'Neo, I cut all keords too.' 'Then you must dance?' 'Neo, my dear Leddy Mary, I abamanate dancing.' 'But you must, Sir Harry, I have a partner for you.' 'Well, trot her out.'

In the Court of King's Bench, on the 9th June last, the Chief Justice, Lord Tenterden, was much annoyed by the large fashionable bonnet of a female witness, which, he thought, prevented him from hearing her testimony. The report says:—

"Lord Tenterden, after stating the case, observed that the words were proved by the first witness, and also by his wife, except as to the words 'Lawyers know how to do things nicely.' Whether she spoke to those words or not he could not tell, for she wore one of those hats or bonnets, or whatever they were called, that were at present in fashion, and which were very inconvenient when the wearer came to give evidence in a court of justice."

A worthy member of the legal profession had lately occasion to put all his ingenuity in practice, in order to defeat an attempted encroachment upon the sanctity of his six-and-eightpenny privileges. This personage used to spend his evenings with a wealthy yeoman, who browed the finest ale in the country. Of course the "brown blood of the barley" was freely offered by the host, and, it appeared, was as freely drank by his guest. While the "merry joke went round," the yeoman often put a sly question or two to the lawyer, who, exhilarated by the cheering beverage, opened his legal stores without considering the dangerous precedent which he thus unthinkingly established. Unfortunately the two friends happened lately to disagree upon the the subject of his Majesty's lamented illness, and a quarrel ensued. The law yer, who had a dash of the vindictive in his disposition, revenged himself upon the yeoman by sending in a bill which was profusely garnished with "6s. 8d. charges for consultations" upon a variety of subjects. The yeoman, irritated at this unhandsome proceeding, deducted from the bill the enormous quantity of ale which his *ci-devant* friend had consumed. But the adage that "it requires a long stick," &c. was soon verified; for the man of law, armed at all points, intimated to the yeoman that, if the setoff was insisted upon, the Excise officer should off was insisted upon, the Excise officer should pay him a visit for selling ale without a license! It is needless to add that the bill was forthwith discharged.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

DUTCH SPORTS.—An amusement, very singular in its nature, is kept up at Namur annually. The young men of the two parts of the town, called the old and new, assemble before the town-house, mounted on stilts, and, having marshalled themselves in two opposing battalions under regular leaders, commence a contest of a most extraordinary kind; each party endeavouring, by the exertions of the elbows and legs of the combatants, to drive back the other. The engagement some times continues for several hours, while the female relatives of the contending parties cheer on and encourage them in their exertions. It is said that Peter the Great, of Russia, took peculiar delight in being a spectator of this strange combat; as also, that one of the Dukes of Burgundy exempted the brewers from the payment of excise, in testimony of the pleasure it afforded him.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Vol. VII.; being the Cities and Principal Towns of the World, Vol. I.*

During the difficulties of the Russian campaign, Prince Gallitzin being somewhat inclined to resent the absence of a distinguished English officer from the council of war, his Lordship was forced to state that he was lying in bed in order that his linen might be washed during the armistice. "His linen washed!" exclaimed the Prince; "What effeminacy! I always provide myself with a black silk shirt, which lasts me through the campaign!"

GENEROSITY.

We know not when we have met with a nobler instance of generosity than the following. It is refreshing

"[illegible] every day's report
Of wrong and [illegible]"

to meet with a trait of human character like this, to put us in good humor again with human nature!

The Dublin Evening Post contains the following extract of a letter from Paris:—Banns of marriage between a French gentleman of the name of M——, and Miss H. the daughter of the Rev. John H——, have been published at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, under strange circumstances. A British Officer, now here, was paying his addresses to the young lady in question, with her father's approbation. He discovered, however, that she loved a Frenchman, Monsieur M——, whose disqualification in the estimation of the Rev. Baronet, was want of fortune; ascertaining also that the possession of 100,000 francs would remove all objections to the favored lover, Capt. D——, with a rare generosity, advanced the money, and thus proved, in a way which cannot be questioned, that the happiness of the object of his affections was dearer to him than his own.

USEFUL PRESCRIPTION.—The following judicious prescription for calumny, given by some ancient philosopher, will apply equally well at the present day:—If you would be well spoken of learn to speak well of others; and when you have learned to speak well of them, endeavour likewise to do well to them, and thus you will reap the fruit of being well spoken of by them.

SPEED OF THE EAGLE.—An eagle can fly in a minute 6,013 English feet. A hawk belonging to Henry the Second, King of France, flew away from Fontainbleau, and was caught, twenty-four hours after, at the island of Malta. In that time, therefore, this bird had travelled a thousand English miles, which make about 42 miles per hour, or 3,690 feet per minute.

DRINK.—Those physicians who have insisted upon the necessity of a total abstinence from liquid during a meal, appear to have forgotten that every general rule must be regulated by circumstances. The best test of its necessity is afforded by the sensations of the individual, which ought not to be disregarded merely because they appear in opposition to some preconceived theory. The valetudinarian who, without the feeling of thirst, drinks during a meal because he has heard that it arrests digestion; and he who abstains from liquid in opposition to this feeling, in consequence of the clamour which the partisans of a popular lecturer have raised against the custom; will equally err, and contribute to the increase of the evil they so anxiously seek to obviate. Dr. W. Philip has stated a fact, the truth of which my own experience justifies, that "eating too fast causes thirst; for the food being swallowed without a due admixture of saliva, the mass formed in the stomach is too dry." I may conclude these remarks, by observing, that as hunger and thirst are, to a certain extent, incompatible sensations, it is probable that nature intended that the appetite for food should first be satisfied, before a supply of drink becomes necessary; and if our food possess that degree of succulence which characterizes digestible aliment, there will be no occasion for it.—But, under any circumstances, the quantity taken should be small: it is during the intervals of our solid meals that the liquid necessary for the repair of our fluids should be taken; and both theory and experience appear in this respect to confirm and to demonstrate the advantage which attends a liquid repast about four or five hours after the solid meal. At about this period, the chyle has entered its proper vessel, and is flowing into the blood, in order to undergo its final changes.—Then it is that the stomach, having disposed of its charge, receives the wholesome draught with the greatest advantage; then it is that the blood, impregnated with new materials, requires the assistance of a diluent to complete their signification, and to carry off the superfluous matter; and it is then that the kidneys and the skin will require the aid of additional water to assist the performance of their functions. The common beverage of tea, or some analagous repast, originally suggested, no doubt, by an instinctive desire for liquid at this period, is thus sanctioned by theory, while its advantages are established by experience.—*Paris on Diet.*

PURE WATER.—The following simple mode of examining a well, to ascertain whether it contains any offensive substances calculated to make the water impure, is recommended by the Hampden Whig: "Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly be illuminated in a manner so brilliant that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives, &c. can be distinctly discerned, but also that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be as effectually examined as if they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day."

TURNIPS.—Sow strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up.—This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable.

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth N. J. will be opened from the first day of July, for the reception of visitors.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. A new whale boat, of a large size, is added to the sea fishing establishment. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself that, with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of sea, to be able to furnish the table, at all times, with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short no expense or exertion will be spared on his part to render general satisfaction to visitors. For further particulars, enquire at No. 4 Market street.

E. T. BUTTERWORTH.

The regular stage will commence running from the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, immediately after the morning steam boats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia.—Stage Fare through 82.

The Pemberton Mail Stage will convey passengers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from J. Reeves' Ferry to Butterworth's Hotel, in the pleasant village of Vincentown, where are ten pin alleys and shuffle board, for amusement, and board can be had at a very moderate price. Carriages can be had at said Hotel, at all times, to convey visitors to any part of the pines, country or sea shore, or take the regular stage for the beach the days following.

For particulars in the last arrangement, enquire of Mr. HUTCHINSON, Market street Ferry.

june 25—8t

DAWSON'S ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 9—tf

Female Education,

229 ARCH STREET.

THE course of instruction in all the departments, Literary, Scientific, and Ornamental, of the Collegiate Institution under the Subscriber's care, will be resumed, if God permit, on the first of September next.

R. W. COSHMAN, A. M.

aug 6—4t*

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Grammar of the English language, who is willing to devote his time to the instruction of a few small children, in a private family, residing in the country. To such a person moderate salary will be allowed. For particulars apply at this office.

P. S. A person acquainted with the Grammar of the Latin language would be preferred. aug 14—6t

SAMUEL W. BLACKS' Select School for Boys.

WILL open for the season, on the 23d inst. (August,) at the South East Corner of Cherry and Sixth Streets.

The course of instruction will comprise the usual branches of an English education.

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, illustrated by Globes and Maps, and English Grammar, at $6 per quarter.

History, Book Keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the different branches of Mathematics, at $8 per quarter.

The customary charges will be made for Pens, Ink, Fuel, &c.

Each quarter will consist of twelve weeks, and no charge be made for the time of annual vacation.

aug 14—2t*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease only and nothing else, called the PULMEL, avails in almost all cases; it has already cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans being taken internally and inhaled. It is a mild, fragrant and palatable vegetable preparation, susceptible of many forms to suit the various kinds of consumptions. Price One Dollar for 20 Doses; from 5 to 15 small bottles have effected a complete cure. The PULMIST, or Art to Cure the Consumption, has been published by the Proprietor, Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Medical Botany, &c. Price One Dollar. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs, curing by a new and very successful method. Ample consultations furnished on medical statements for $10. A Pamphlet given gratis to applicants.

The PULMEL and PULMIST sold by him at No. 47 North Eighth street, above Arch. Also, by Brown, Douglass, Garrigues, Harlan, Klett, Marshall, Reakirt, Scattergood, Varnell and other Druggists.

aug 14—tf

Dry Goods Store Removed.

WILTBERGER & LYBRAND have removed from 441 North Fourth one door below Arch street, to 48 South Second street, between Market and Chesnut, west side; where they offer for sale a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, among which are the following, viz:—

Small plaid, fine stripe, and a variety of other gingham, fashionable chintzes, painted Muslins, Italian nets, black barege, pongees, Nankin, Canton and Italian crapes, plain and pencil bordered 4-4 and 5-4 barege, with an assortment of other dress goods, green barege veils for travelling, wide bobbinet lace, a variety of fans.

Also, French and English merinoes; super, double backed, white, buff, and fashionable figured Marseilles vestings; super blue and yellow India Nankins; palm leaf hats; oil cloth; green baize; Irish linens; coloured lenons; a general assortment of gloves and hosiery, &c. &c. &c. aug 14—6t*

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, has removed from No. 264 to 152 South Second street, 3 doors above Spruce street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Feathers; Feather Beds; Hair, Moss, and Cat tail Mattresses; Cat-tail Beds, &c.

Mattresses repaired at the shortest notice.

july 10—3m*

ECONOMY STORE, NO. 8 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that, for the purpose of being more central, he has removed the Cap Establishment to No. 8 South Sixth street, where he is prepared to sell Caps of all kinds, and for every season on the most cheap and accommodating terms.

SYLVESTER'S Manufactory for Dressing and Dying Skins, and Manufacturing Caps, is now carried on in Stamper's Alley. Those persons who may have skins or furs of any description requiring to be dyed, will please apply at the Store. N. SYLVESTER.

Merchants from the South or West will find the prices at Sylvester's lower than usual. june 6—tf

DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 133 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, has a good proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street.

july 31—6t

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC AND Specific Solvent Powders.

THIS preparation is a remedy for the *Gravel and all its kindred complaints*; viz.—Soreness of the kidneys; Chronic Inflammation of the urinary organs; difficulty of micturition; bloody *water*; Stranguary, and every species of gravel or stone in the bladder. It is likewise one of the most efficient remedies for Dropsy, that has ever been discovered; and on the principle that the immediate cause of Dropsy, is a diseased state of the exhalants, and urinary system.

So distressing are the complaints for which this medicine is designed, and so dreadful and doubtful the application of the knife, that this Lithontriptic has been ordered to great distances, even to the East and West Indies, and across the Atlantic! and it is not known, that it has failed to give relief in a single instance.

The evidence in favour of its high salutary powers cannot be presented at length, but the names of a number are given with the directions, of those who have fully tested the virtues of the composition.

For sale by J. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and by J. W. FLICKWIR, 391 South Second Street. July 31—eo3m

ALLEN WARD, NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage, to furnish fashionable work, unparalleled by any of the publications of the TAILORS' Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. may 27—6m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 200 Race street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legal hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand. By those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to be proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, quire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—6m

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boy's fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper mailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½; $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,

april 8—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Christian Reppert, vs. Ann Horner, late Ann Stevens, Joseph Stevens Robert Kimber and Nancy his wife, Harry Stevens, and Ann Stevens, Heirs at law of Henry Stevens, dec'd. } Summons in Partition:—Returnable the 2d Monday of September next, to show why whereas the said parties, together and undivided do hold three hundred acres of land, with appurtenances, situate in Dunkard Township in the county aforesaid.

They the said Ann, Joseph, Robert, Harry and Ann, partition thereof, between them the said parties, according to the laws of this Commonwealth to be made, doth not persist. By the Court,

WM. T. HAYS, Prothonotary.

July 31—6w

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 161 Chesnut Street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb. 20—6m*

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,

april 10—6m No. 22 South Third street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 159 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of Domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Corked Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,

No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 13—1at

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Velenesia, Tailinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Gravats, &c. feb 20—tf

FLINT WARE,

Specimens of which, in the form of Pitchers, may be seen upon the sideboards of the most fashionable citizens of this city, New York and Baltimore. Agent for the city,

J. S. RUSSELL,

july 12— No. 161 Chesnut street.

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. HARER, Druggist, No. 6 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against and cure attacks. june 13—4m

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Sixth street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old tools to repair, which he will do on most reasonable terms and at short notice, having a chaise going to the Mill on Lancaster Road, three miles from the bridge, every day.

A good assortment of table Knives, forks, razors penknives, scissors, and steel brass plate squares which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.

july 3—3m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemon works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Riddle, S. P. Griffith, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Mellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & son, Dr. Mayweg, John Keegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 11 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, T. 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 35, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 1, 3, T. 29, R. 1, E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 3, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 12, E. 15, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required by Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seven years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS, } Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs. of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 18th, 1830.

june 26—3m

RIBBAND STORE REMOVED.

C. McKARAHER has removed his *Ribband, Silk, and Fancy Store*, a few doors nearer Market street, from No. 31 to No. 27 North 2d street, directly opposite Christ Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of rich figured and plain ribbands, waist ribbons, silks, satins, florences rich gauze scarfs, gros de Naples and gauze handkerchiefs, galloons, fancy and plain cords, oiled silk, feathers rice paper and silk fans, with a variety of fancy articles, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a variety of travelling fancy and Indian baskets, New England and India window blinds. July 17—2m

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 279 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

REAL ESTATE

ALL the Real Estate of JOHN D[illegible] of Moreland Township, Philadelphia [illegible] ceased, is now for sale, viz:

No. 1. Containing 108 acres of first quality, and lying partly in the village of [illegible] bounded by the Smithfield Turnpike Road, [illegible] of Dr. Westheringe, Jonathan Wilson, and Judge Sommer and others. The improved Turnpike Road are, the Mansion House 2[illegible] two and a half stories high, Stone Barn 2[illegible] Stone Wagon House 25 feet by 20, a fine Orchard of engrafted fruit, also a small stock. And on the lowest part of said Farm are a[illegible] ing 30 feet by 25, with a Kitchen adjoining Log Barn, with other out buildings; and [illegible] a young engrafted Apple Orchard of 100 [illegible] variety of engrafted Cherry and Plumb T[illegible] never failing stream of water passing through

The aforesaid Farm is completely calculated small farms of about 50 acres each, having buildings and fruit attached to either, and occupied as such for a few years past.

No. 2. Containing 53 acres of good Land in Byberry Township, bounded by lands of [illegible] Esq. Jesse Walmsley, Wm. Watson and [illegible] the Poquessink Creek. There are on [illegible] Stone Dwelling 35 feet by 25, two and [illegible] high; a Pump and Well of Water near [illegible] Frame Barn 40 feet by 30; a young Apple [illegible] engrafted Trees, together with Plumb, [illegible] About 15 or 20 acres thereof are fine Wood [illegible] veral never failing streams of water pass[illegible] same.

No. 3. Contains 14 acres of Land [illegible] ry, bounded by lands of Elizabeth